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THE GRAIN GUIDE

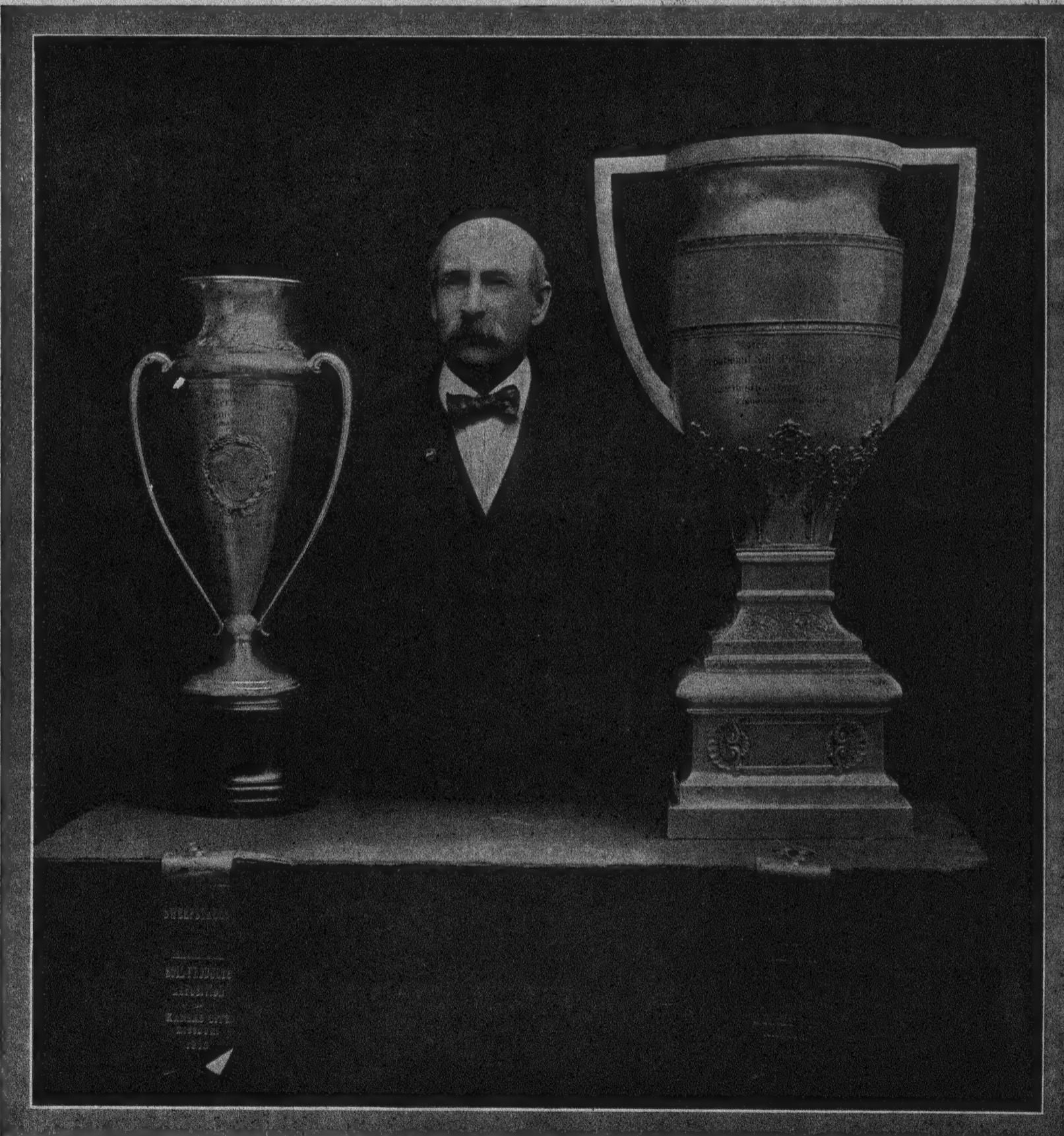
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

February 26, 1919

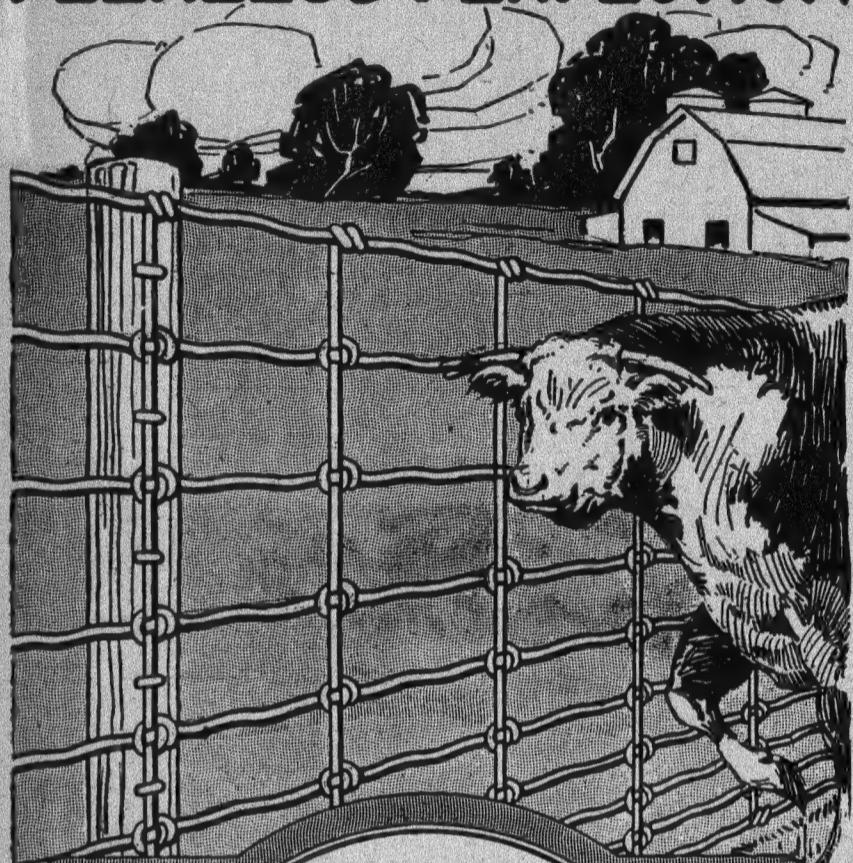
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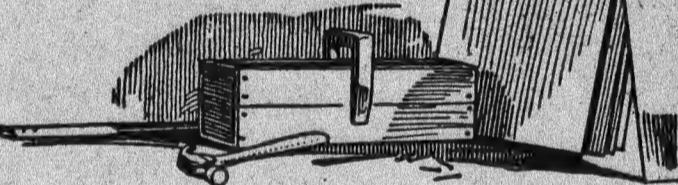
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A WORD TO THE WISE

The editors hope you enjoy reading The Guide. This year will see many important improvements made. We can promise our old subscribers many new, unusual and interesting features, a constant bettering of our service.

During the next few years Canada must solve the trying problems that will have resulted from the great war. The equitable solution of the reconstruction difficulties will determine the status of western agriculture—as to whether our prairies will be dotted with prosperous farms or the industry stifled by placing upon it an unequal portion of the vast burden of debt that has been created. Every farmer should keep posted—The Guide should be a weekly visitor in every farm home during this period.

Back numbers of The Guide cannot be supplied. Send in your renewal promptly to avoid missing a single issue.

The yellow address label on The Guide shows to what date your subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None."

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers.

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager.

Associate Editors: W. J. HEALY, R. D. COLQUETTE, E. A.

LLOYD and MARY P. MCALLUM.

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No discounts for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to insure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly-worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

Handling the Guaranteed Wheat

A Plan to Prevent Chaos when the Market Price goes below the Guaranteed Prices for American Wheat

A SCHEME for carrying out the American government guaranty of price for the 1919 wheat crop has been submitted to U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Houston, by the president of one of the big Minnesota milling companies. It is interesting as presenting a carefully thought-out plan for meeting the difficulty that is sure to arise when the farmer gets more for his wheat than it will bring on the open market. The scheme is as follows:

"Although the movement of the new crops of wheat is six to eight months distant, grain merchants and flour millers are already gravely concerned as to how this crop is to be handled without ruinous losses to all connected with the handling of wheat and milling and distribution of flour. Already a complete paralysis of these enormous industries is foreseen unless a practical method is devised by which the wheat shall be placed upon a commercial basis immediately upon its delivery by the farmer.

Aims of the Plan

"Having been actively identified with the milling and distribution of flour and the handling of wheat in large quantities for a long term of years, I beg leave to submit for your consideration the following plan:

"This plan aims, first, to prevent the complete paralysis of the grain and milling industries.

"Second, to insure absorption of a high percentage of the crop by country dealers and millers, whose wheat storage is enormous in the aggregate.

"Third, to prevent congestion at terminals, embargoes upon railroads, and inability of farmers to market their wheat when they desire.

"Fourth, to supply the domestic consumer of flour upon the same price basis that world competition will insure the European consumer.

"My suggestion is that the government, through an expert commission, shall determine, not later than June 1, 1919, the difference between the fixed price already established at every point throughout the wheat-growing sections for the 1919 crop and its commercial value based on world-wide conditions.

"Meanwhile, the necessary forms hereinafter described, and such special machinery as would be necessary, should be prepared and distributed in season for the first movement of the crop.

Method of Handling

"Let us assume that the commercial value of wheat was determined to be \$1.00 per bushel under the fixed price. The method of handling would be as follows:

"Every buyer of wheat from the farmer, whether country grain dealer or miller, to be licensed as at present.

"Every licensee to be provided with an approved government form in duplicate—these forms to bear printed consecutive numbers and to be bound in book form; the duplicates, which would be carbon copies of the original, to remain in the book.

"This form should show the name of

the farmer, his residence, date of delivery, weight, grade, government fixed price per bushel paid, and the amount of same at this fixed price. From this fixed price there would be shown a deduction of \$1.00 per bushel, and the buyer would pay the farmer the value of his wheat at this, the commercial price. Both the buyer and the farmer would sign this form in duplicate. For example, the farmer delivers 100 bushels of No. 2 hard wheat at a point where the fixed price is \$2.10 per bushel, amounting to \$210. The receipt would show this calculation. It would also show the commercial value at \$1.10 per bushel, or \$110 in all. The buyer would pay the \$110; the farmer would take the original form to the local bank, or possibly to the post-office in the town—this is a matter of detail—and he would there collect the difference between the fixed and the commercial price of the wheat, \$100.

"A heavy penalty should be provided for any falsification of the duplicate statement.

"The bank would then handle this form as a check is now handled through its regular clearing-house channels or through the nearest Federal bank. In this way the entire crop would be put upon a commercial basis immediately upon its delivery by the farmer.

"This is the absolutely essential feature of any plan calculated to accomplish the four purposes above set forth, and the foregoing plan would accomplish this with the minimum amount of machinery and without any financing by the government beyond the payment of the established difference in price. It would avoid any chance of collusion with regard to the price paid for the wheat or the difference to be collected from the government, such as would inevitably result from permitting many thousands of grain dealers and millers to fix their own market price from day to day.

"The policing of these forms given by the buyer to the farmer would be the sole machinery involved.

"An enormous loss must accompany the marketing of the next crop. It is one of the unavoidable costs of the war, and should be so accepted by the government.

Handled Through Commercial Channels

"Once out of the farmers' hands, the crop would be handled through regular commercial channels. There would be some risk for those who carry stocks of wheat, but this risk would be minimized, and, as in all probability the acreage for 1920 will be greatly reduced, the price of wheat would be stabilized somewhere in the vicinity of the determined commercial value (which, of course, would not be guaranteed), and the grain and milling industries as a whole would feel relatively safe in operating along normal lines and in carrying liberal stocks.

Dangers To Be Avoided

"It is certain that, unless some such plan for placing the commercial value on the wheat immediately at its source of production is put into effect, every one connected with its handling and milling will keep stocks down to the lowest possible notch. Many will withdraw entirely from the handling of it

because, as the guaranty only extends to the farmer, every one into whose hands it subsequently passes is assured of a loss, possibly a ruinous loss.

"Furthermore, the government will be swamped with deliveries. Farmers unable to market their wheat freely will be thoroughly dissatisfied. Enormous country grain-handling and mill elevator storage will be kept empty. The milling industry will be paralyzed and, in the face of a crop greater by far than any ever before grown, there is likely to be frequent scarcity of flour in the great consuming centres.

"Moreover, there will be assured intense dissatisfaction upon the part of the consuming classes in this country because of their being compelled to pay a much higher price for their flour than the consumers in foreign importing countries are paying.

"I believe that such a plan as outlined in the foregoing would greatly simplify the enormously complex operations which the government would otherwise be compelled to conduct, and would, at the same time, prevent the disruption of trade which I have endeavored to indicate."

News of the Wool Situation

According to the latest figures issued by the government, the domestic clip of 1918 included 257,921,000 pounds greasy shorn wool and 42,000,000 pounds of pulled wool, or approximately 300,000,000 pounds. Judging from typical cases among the consignment houses, distribution of domestic wool to date has been about 100,000,000 pounds, leaving approximately 200,000,000 pounds to be disposed of by the government. Of the offerings of 10,000,000 pounds in the two sales already held, only about 6,000,000 pounds have been sold. If these percentages persist until the end, it will require over 30 sales to dispose of the domestic wool alone.

Even this is altogether too rapid for the western wool growers, if a recent letter which it is understood has been addressed to the Wool Administrator may be accepted as evidence. While the text of this letter has not been given out for publication, it is understood that it contains a strong protest against holding any more auction sales of Territory wool while the attitude of the mill buyers remains as at present and specifically demands that the selling of wool at such low prices should be stopped forthwith. It was suggested as an alternative that a market might be found for the wool in England, where prices are claimed to be above the level of many of the lots recently sold in Boston.

These and counter-claims well illustrate the difficulties in the way of the officials who are trying to get the government out of the wool market as rapidly as possible. Further uncertainty has been injected into the situation by the announcement that the removal of all restrictions upon importation of wool from non-enemy countries has been ordered. This order, effective January 10, may have an important effect upon future sales of similar wools. Advices from the Cape indicate that new-clip wools there would cost fully two cents a pound above the recent auction quotations here. From South America, conditions appear to be more favorable to buyers from this country, though little wool has been bought to date for American account, owing to the embargo and the scarcity of shipping.—Boston Transcript.

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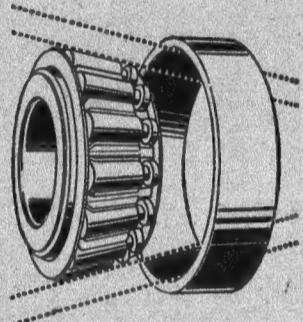
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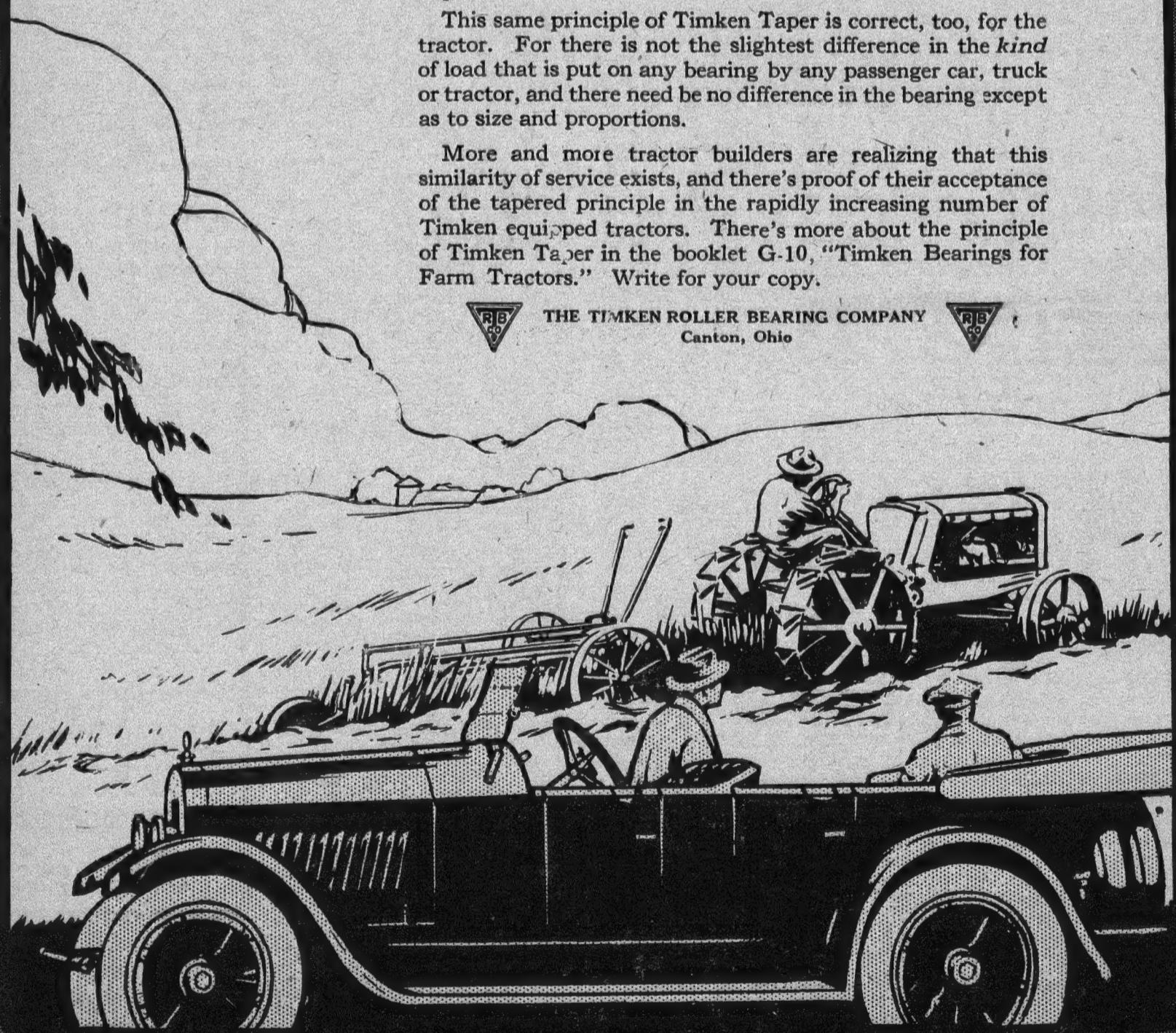
The Timken Taper *principle* has been tested out over hundreds of thousands of miles—on all sorts of roads—in nearly every make of passenger car on the market. It has been further proved by tests that only the heaviest trucks could impose.

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More and more tractor builders are realizing that this similarity of service exists, and there's proof of their acceptance of the tapered principle in the rapidly increasing number of Timken equipped tractors. There's more about the principle of Timken Taper in the booklet G-10, "Timken Bearings for Farm Tractors." Write for your copy.



THE TIMKEN ROLLER BEARING COMPANY
Canton, Ohio



The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, February 26, 1919

The Saskatchewan Convention

More than 2,000 Grain Growers and Grain Growers' wives attended the Eighteenth Annual Convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, last week, at Regina. They came with more pride in their own organization than ever before, and they manifested a stronger determination than ever before to have improvements in the conditions under which the farmers of Canada are laboring. If certain interests could have heard the emphatic and unanimous endorsement of the Farmers' Platform they would have realized that the protective tariff is not to be retained at its present costly height without a struggle. But if these same interests could have seen and heard the convention decide and declare for political action they would have realized that the struggle is not far in the future. The convention, with one voice, declared that the time has arrived when the Grain Growers of Saskatchewan must be represented in parliament by men or women who will support the platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. To give effect to this determination they instructed their board of directors to prepare the machinery as soon as possible by which the supporters of the platform in each federal constituency can put their own candidate into the field whenever they believe that the right time has arrived.

Thus all of the great farmers' associations have declared for political action, each in its own way. The spirit of the organized farmers in the prairie provinces and in Ontario is one on the question of political action. They realize at last, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that if they are to get a square deal in federal legislation they must be directly represented on the floor of parliament. They will watch, most anxiously, the action of the members of parliament now in session at Ottawa. They will know the record of parliament upon those economic and fiscal questions which have such a vital bearing upon the prosperity and happiness of every farm home in Canada. If they find that the power of the privileged interests is still supreme then there will ensue one of the greatest political struggles that Canada has ever witnessed. And there is little doubt but that the organized farmers will find the need for political action. They may as well make up their minds now to get ready for it. They may as well begin to figure that it will cost real money to finance an election campaign and if the campaign is to be successful the farmers themselves must finance it from their own pockets.

The second outstanding feature of the convention was the almost unanimous demand for a fixed price on wheat. The farmers of Saskatchewan on the average have suffered heavy losses during the past year owing to crop failure. They have made big preparations for a large acreage for the season to come under the utmost pressure of the Dominion government in order that there might be no shortage of food for the Allies in their fight for freedom. Now, in the face of falling price and the increasing costs of production, they feel strongly that they should not be expected to face the possibility of ruination during the year to come. They have seen, during the war, the manufacturing industries working under conditions and contracts that guaranteed them huge profits regardless of weather conditions. They have seen the war industries working under contracts that protected them in case the war closed before it was expected. They have

seen that the government is coming to the aid of our industries with credits which will enable them to profit during the period of reconstruction, by securing large contracts from Europe. They had reason to demand that for the one crop season at least the financial power of the nation should be used to save them from what may be a most desperate situation before another year rolls around.

The Saskatchewan association has made a large increase in membership during the year that has passed. They have determined to increase their numbers still more. They have also embarked upon a well-thought-out plan for placing their trading activities upon a strong financial basis. Experience has taught them that if the cost of their supplies is not to be enhanced by too great distributive costs they must take hold of it themselves, at least sufficiently to exercise a regulative influence.

The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association is today one of the largest and strongest farmers' organizations in the world. It is exercising both in the political and commercial world an influence for good that cannot be measured. With steady growth and careful guidance, along with its sister organizations in the other provinces, it will most profoundly alter the entire national fabric of this Dominion.

The Passing of Laurier

The death of Sir Wilfrid Laurier removes from public life the most striking personality since Sir John A. Macdonald. For nearly half-a-century he has been a member of parliament. During fifteen years of that time he was the unchallenged ruler of Canada, and leader of a party that unhesitatingly followed his direction.

History will accord him a high place in that small circle of Canada's greatest statesmen. As a parliamentary leader he has had no superior in the British Empire. The eloquence of his oratory has charmed every audience privileged to hear him, and no one lent more grace or dignity to parliamentary debate. His charming personality and courtly manner won and held for him hosts of friends, even among his political opponents. Never was a political leader held in such affection and esteem by his followers. Canada has sustained a great loss by his death. He died in the harness after a long life of usefulness, respected and esteemed by the entire nation, all of whom will unite to do honor to his memory. Death called him in the fullness of his years long after the allotted span of life.

The great Liberal statesman represented the minority race in Canada, yet none voiced more eloquently his love for British institutions. No premier did more to unite the two races into a great nation. It has been due also in no small measure to his statesmanship that Canada stands today as an independent nation, free to make its own laws and to shape its own destinies.

Laurier's record in fiscal legislation was by no means equal to his expressed desires, and cannot be regarded as a great success. But compared with that of others it serves to indicate that there are powers in Canada even greater than that of premiers. He was a great statesman, a great leader and his private life was pure. It is fitting that he should be honored by a state funeral. The nation will bow its head in honor and respect to the memory of one of its greatest sons.

Rubber and the Tariff

We have received a prospectus of the K. & S. Canadian Tire and Rubber Company Limited, which is an amalgamation of two other companies, namely, K. & S. Canadian Tire Company Limited and K. & S. Canadian Tires Limited. The prospectus is sent out by F. S. Killackey & Company, of Toronto, and in their letter to prospective investors they make the following announcement:—

The management of this company has paid dividends annually, and bonuses of 100 to 150 per cent. The assured profits on their sales for the coming year already exceed 30 per cent. on the total stock issued, including this offering.

The announcement also states that the company has handled no war business and its success is in no way attributable to war conditions. We merely quote this to show that the company is in a prosperous condition. The important point, however, is the following paragraph appearing in the attractive prospectus which the company issues:—

At Weston, Ontario, we have the only plant in Canada for making molded rubber goods exclusively. Our capacity amounts to 3,000 pieces per day. This class of goods in the past has been imported principally from the States. It would not be policy to state our margin of profit, but believe that we are able to manufacture at United States costs. There is a protective tariff of at least 35 per cent. (and up to 42½ per cent.) in our favor. We are thus able to sell at a lower price than any foreign competitor and still have a good profit. The quality of our rubber sundries is admitted to be the equal of the best imported goods.

This is a plain statement that this company is able to manufacture as cheaply as American manufacturers, which no doubt is absolutely true. We believe also that it is absolutely true in the case of many other manufacturers in Canada. It shows clearly that there is no need of tariff protection in this industry at least, and the removal of the tariff would undoubtedly give the rubber manufacturers a considerable reduction in the price of their raw material, and the consumer a reduction in the price he pays for the finished product. All information that we can gather absolutely goes to show that there is no legitimate need for maintaining the protective tariff at its present height and forcing the consumers of Canada to buy their necessities at tariff-enhanced prices.

Spreading the Organization

Steadily among western farmers the realization is growing that they can only secure economic justice by electing their own representatives to parliament. Already several of the best men in the organizations are members of parliament. But their numbers are too few. The farmers must be prepared at the next election to send down a much larger contingent. It can only be accomplished by careful organization. The farmers must remember also that it will require money to finance the campaign. Every farmer who believes in the justice of the Farmers' Platform must be prepared to put his hand into his pocket and make a contribution to the campaign fund necessary to elect the candidate. That is the only truly democratic method of raising campaign funds. A farmer who is not prepared to contribute to the expenses of electing his own candidate is not very deeply interested in the cause which the candidate represents.

But the educational work must be continued also. There is no way that this educational work can be done so effectively as

by getting more farmers to read The Grain Growers' Guide every week. Already The Guide goes into 55,000 homes in the prairie provinces weekly. This is a very large number, but not more than half of what it should be. We have made a special proposition to every local association, both of men and women, by which we will donate to their local treasury from \$25 to \$150 in return for helping us get more subscriptions to The Guide, between now and March 31. We believe no such generous offer has ever been made to our local associations, and it should be taken hold of in earnest and at once. Full details of our offer have been sent to every local secretary and we shall be pleased to send a copy to any other association member who wishes it. Every local association that has the interest of the organized farmers at heart should call a special meeting and take advantage of this offer at once, because it will not and cannot be continued indefinitely. It is good only until March 31.

The Business Profits Tax

We believe it would be a proper proceeding on the part of the Dominion government to publish a statement showing the business profits tax paid by each business firm in Canada. This tax was imposed after the outbreak of the war to provide additional revenue. It has been freely stated, however, that the government has not been as active as it should be in collecting the tax. We happen to know of one firm which has sent in to the government its statements each year, but has never been assessed for taxes since the war broke out. We have heard of other similar cases but cannot vouch for their accuracy. There seems to be something wrong with the organization which is devoted to the collection of these taxes. If the government were to publish a complete statement each year the public would then know whether the taxes were being collected and who paid them.

Publishing Correspondence

At the annual U.F.A. convention in Edmonton, a few weeks ago, several delegates criticized The Guide severely because letters which they wrote and sent in were not published. Similar criticisms have arisen from time to time at other provincial conventions and at local association meetings. This is a problem for which there appears to be no solution. However, a few facts will help our readers to appreciate the difficulty. Probably The Guide gets more letters for publication than any other farm journal because its readers are largely its owners, and again, because its readers are deeply interested in the cause for which The Guide is published. Frequently we get letters accusing us of discrimination and unfairness because we have not published letters which the writers have sent in. A little consideration will show that it is absolutely beyond human possibility to publish all the letters received.

We do not know of any other farm paper on the continent of North America that published any more reading matter than The Guide. It will readily be understood that only a small portion of the paper can be used for publishing letters from our readers. It would not be possible to publish more than a very small part of the letters we receive. We have often received in the mail in one week enough letters to fill The Guide from cover to cover. No one person can even read them all, but different members of the staff each read a part. From the whole are selected those that are published. We do not know how else this could be done successfully, nor have we heard of any other

method by which it is done in other newspaper offices.

If each one of our readers were to send us one letter only in a year and we were to print them, it would take a paper more than four times as big as The Guide every week merely to hold these letters.

We ask our readers to have consideration for the editorial staff of The Guide on this most vexed question. We can only use the best of our judgment. We are always glad to receive letters containing information and suggestions, but we would ask our readers not to insist upon the publication of their letters for the simple reasons that we have stated in this article.

Dunning's New Appointment

The announcement that Hon. Charles A. Dunning has become minister of agriculture, in addition to retaining his portfolio of provincial treasurer, we believe will be well received by the farmers of Saskatchewan. Mr. Dunning's experience should qualify him well for his new responsibility. He knows farming in Saskatchewan from the practical experience of the homesteader and is thoroughly conversant with the farmers' problems. His successful experience as manager of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, and more recently as provincial treasurer, all adds to his ability to be a successful minister of agriculture. It should be a matter of considerable pride to the organized farmers, that two of the young men trained in their own organizations have

demonstrated their ability as cabinet ministers, Hon. T. A. Crerar, minister of agriculture, Ottawa, and Hon. Charles A. Dunning, minister of agriculture, Regina. There are today, men being trained in our organizations who will be capable of discharging, with credit to themselves and their country, the duties of the highest positions in the land.

Not of One Mind

The Toronto News quotes S. R. Parsons, former president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, as follows:

The manufacturers would be glad to have this war tax removed whenever the finance minister finds he can do without the revenue or secure it from another source that will bear equally on all classes of the population.

Mr. Parsons, in thus speaking for the manufacturers, does not voice the opinion expressed by the executive committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in their official pronouncement issued three weeks ago. In that pronouncement the manufacturers gave no hint that they were ready to have the war tax of seven-and-a-half per cent. and five per cent. removed. Undoubtedly, there are a number of manufacturers who are ready and willing to see the tariff reduced, and who realize that it is an unnecessary and unjust burden upon the producers and consumers of Canada. But official leaders of the organized manufacturers are not ready to grant any reduction in the tariff whatsoever. They propose to retain it in all its beauty and in its wealth-producing powers just as long as possible.



ARMED TO THE TEETH

Principles of Ignition

Production, Transmission and Measurement of Electric Current, Batteries and Magnetos—Wiring the Engine—By Jno. J. Wright

THE satisfactory operation of the gas engine depends on the efficiency of the ignition system to a greater degree than on any other unit contained in the complete mechanism. Although a derangement may exist in some of the other systems it may not be immediately apparent or seriously effect the operation of the engine. However, if any part of the ignition apparatus fails to perform its intended function the efficiency of the engine is materially affected, if it does not become immediately inoperative.

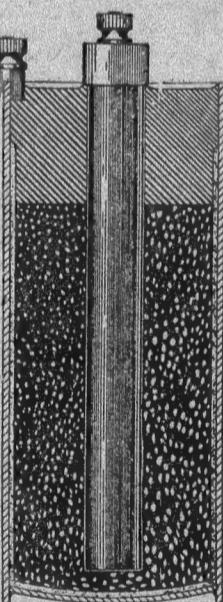
Although it is imperative that the ignition system be maintained at the highest possible degree of efficiency, it is not as fully understood, and in fact is somewhat difficult for the average operator to understand, compared to the other factors upon which the operation of the engine depends. This is mainly due to the nature of the principles involved, and the fact that an explanation of ignition apparatus is rarely separated from technical terms, intelligible only to those who have made a study of the question from a theoretic viewpoint.

A complete knowledge of electrical ignition must necessarily include a considerable knowledge of electricity and much more than can be acquired in a short time. However, in order to understand the practical application of electricity as a means of ignition in the gas engine, it is necessary to consider some of the fundamental principles of electricity to render the subject as plain as possible.

Production of Electric Current

Electricity is a form of energy, just as heat is a form of energy. Electricity must always be generated by some outside source of power and a certain amount of power is always consumed in generating a given amount of electricity. We know some things electricity will do; we know some of the laws governing its action, but no one knows just exactly what electricity is.

Electric current may be generated by two different and distinct methods. One is known as the chemical method and the other the dynamic method. The chemical process produces electric current at the expense of certain materials of different composition, while the dynamic process produces electric current at the expense of mechanical energy. Electric current is produced by the chemical method from batteries of different kinds, and by the dynamic method from dynamos and magnetos.



*Fig. 28.—Sectional View of Dry Cell.

How Electricity is Transmitted

Electricity produced at one point may be transmitted to another point, provided a path is arranged so that it may return to the point from where it started. It will not flow if there is not a complete circuit, that is a continuous path. If the circuit is broken the flow will immediately cease, and will not commence again until the circuit is again complete.

There are a number of different materials through which an electric current will flow quite freely, while there are others it will flow through only with great difficulty. Any material through which an electric current flows freely is known as a conductor, and a material through which it does not readily flow is called a non-conductor or insulator. There are no perfect con-

ductors, even the best conductors known offer a degree of resistance to the flow of the current, neither are they any absolute insulators, for a small amount of current may pass through even the best insulators if under an extremely high electrical pressure.

All metals are conductors of electric



*Fig. 29.—Dry Cells in Series.

current, however, some are much better conductors than others.

A number of conductors and insulators are here given in order of the merit they are believed to possess as conductors and insulators:

Conductors	Insulators
Silver	Mica
Copper	Porcelain
Platinum	Glass
Brass	Rubber
Aluminum	Asbestos
Tin	Silk
Iron	Cotton
Carbon	Ivory
Water	Hard Fibre
Carbonized Oil	Leather
Wood (green or wet)	Wood (dry)

Dry wood is given as an insulator, while green wood appears as a conductor, this is owing to the fact that water is a conductor. Any material which will absorb moisture and is an insulator when dry will become a conductor when wet.

Measuring Electricity

In some particulars electricity can be compared to water. There are many things in connection with a body of water which can be measured such as rate of flow, volume, pressure, etc. There are also many things about an electric current which can be measured, and in order to do so we must have units of measurement. The three units of electrical measurement, which are of particular interest in connection with gas engine ignition systems are the volt, the ampere and the ohm. A current of electricity flowing in a wire may be measured just as a current of water flowing in a pipe may be measured.

The Volt

The amount of water which flows through a pipe depends on the pressure or head and the friction encountered in the pipe. The volume of electricity that flows through a wire depends on the pressure or voltage at which it flows and the resistance met with in the wire. The pressure of a current or the force with which it flows is measured in "volts." Thus a current of ten volts is flowing with a pressure of that amount, just as water might be flowing in a pipe at a pressure of ten pounds.

The Ampere

As water flows through a pipe we measure the rate of flow or velocity in terms of gallons or cubic feet per minute. Likewise the rate of flow of an electric current is measured in terms of amperes.

The Ohm

An ohm is the unit of electrical resistance. Water in flowing through a pipe meets with friction or resistance, the shorter and larger the pipe the less amount of resistance encountered, and the smaller and longer the pipe, the greater the resistance. Electric current in flowing through a conductor meets with resistance, and this resistance is measured and expressed in terms of ohms. It will be seen that the flow of an electric current through a circuit is dependent upon the voltage or pressure under which it flows and the resistance with which it meets. As the

voltage increases, the greater will be the flow or amperage, if the resistance or ohms remain constant. If the resistance is increased the less will be the flow or amperage, provided that the voltage remains constant.

Usually the ignition system of a gas engine is made so it will work with a pressure of six volts, for the current pressure must be high enough to make the apparatus work properly. The resistance that the electric current meets in the wiring of the ignition system is so great that if we had only a pressure of one volt this would not be sufficient to force a current of sufficient volume through the wires and other conductors in the system. As the pressure increases the quantity of the current that flows becomes greater. It has been found that a pressure or voltage of six volts is sufficient pressure for most ignition systems.

Primary and Secondary Batteries

Batteries are of two principle kinds, known as primary batteries and secondary batteries. Primary batteries include batteries made up of a number of wet cells or dry cells, secondary batteries are composed of a number of cells known as storage batteries. Of these the primary battery composed of dry cells is the only one used to any extent in connection with the ignition systems on tractors or other engines used in power farming.

The dry cell is made up of a zinc can



*Fig. 30.—Dry Cells in Parallel.

lined with blotting paper or some other absorbent material, in which the chemical solution is soaked up, a carbon pole which does not reach quite to the bottom is placed in the centre and is packed around with crushed carbon mixed with the necessary chemicals. The chemicals which are used vary with the different makes of cells. The top of the cell is sealed with pitch to prevent evaporation. A good dry cell when new, will show on dead short circuit—that is directly across the terminals—about one-and-one-half volts, and a current strength of from 20 to 30 amperes. The battery showing the greatest amperage is not necessarily the best for general use, as cells having an unusually high current capacity are generally short lived. A new cell that shows a current of from 22 to 28 amperes may be considered to be satisfactory, where an amperage over 30 is shown in a No. 6 cell rapid deterioration may be expected to take place.

Any cell that shows less than six amperes is worthless for ignition purposes and should be discarded. New cells should not be connected up with cells showing a low amperage, as the total output of current will only be equal to the average amperage of all the cells in the circuit, if that high. A battery cannot be depended upon to give satisfactory results after it shows no more than ten amperes, although it may continue to give satisfaction under the most favorable conditions, it may fail unexpectedly.

For ordinary ignition purposes a battery composed of from four to six cells is sufficient. A larger number of cells will produce a hotter spark but the action is so intense that it will injure the contact points of the ignitor or spark plug causing them to wear away rapidly and become pitted. A sectional view of a dry cell is shown at Fig. 28.

Method of Wiring Dry Cells

The usual method of wiring a number of dry cells for an ignition system is to connect the carbon terminal or pole of one cell to the zinc of the next until

all are wired together, leaving one free zinc terminal at one end and a carbon terminal at the other end, these remaining terminals being connected with the ignition circuit. This method is known as wiring in series. The object of having more than one cell is to have sufficient voltage or pressure to overcome the resistance of the ignition system. Fig. 29 represents three cells connected in series. With this method the total voltage, obtained is equal to the voltage of one cell multiplied by the number of cells in the circuit. The total amperage however will be the same as of one cell. If for example each cell shows one-and-a-half volts and 25 amperes, the voltage of the battery of three cells would be four-and-a-half volts and the amperage would be just 25. If an ignition system requires six volts it will be seen that four cells showing one-and-a-half volts each will be required to obtain the necessary voltage, with this method of wiring.

Cells in Parallel

Another method of connecting cells is shown at Fig. 30. This is called cells in parallel. The result of this arrangement is to increase the amperage by the number of cells in the circuit, but the voltage remains the same as for one cell. If the cells have a voltage of one-and-a-half and an amperage of 25 each, the result of connecting in parallel would be one-and-a-half volts and 75 amperes. By connecting batteries in parallel the resistance of the current is reduced, allowing a maximum flow of current. The demand on the individual cell is reduced as each cell only furnishes a small part of the total current. The greater the number of cells the less will be the current required per cell, with a given total current. As the life of a battery depends entirely upon the rate at which it is discharged, it is necessary for economical reasons to keep the current demand per cell as small as possible, herein lies the value of the parallel system as it reduces the load on the battery to the smallest possible limit.

The cells shown in Fig. 30 would not have sufficient pressure or voltage to operate ordinary ignition systems although the current flow or amperage is three times greater than when connected in series.

Owing to this fact the parallel system must be modified in order to have an increased voltage and at the same time secure the advantages of parallel connections.

Cells in Parallel Series

This compromise is affected by the parallel series system of connections shown at Fig. 31. Six cells are here shown, connected in two sets of three cells each, the two rows upper and lower, are each connected in series as in Fig. 29. This gives us two batteries of three cells each, which would show four-and-a-half volts and 25 amperes each. By connecting the two carbon terminals together on one end and the two zinc terminals on the other

end, the two batteries are connected in parallel. As in Fig. 30 the average is increased when connected in parallel, but the voltage remains the same. By this connection we will now obtain from the six cells four-and-a-half volts and 50 amperes. In order to obtain six volts it is only necessary to add another cell showing one-and-a-half volts to each of the series before connecting them in parallel. If the six cells are connected in straight series as the three cells in Fig. 29, the result would be to

Continued on Page 14

*From Manitoba Extension Bulletin No. 18.

**From Dyke's Encyclopedia.

S.G.G.A. Directors' Report

THE day following the last convention, February 16, the full board met in Regina and elected from their number four members to act on the executive with President Maharg and Vice-President Hawkes. No change was made in the personnel of the executive, which consists, in addition to the president and vice-president, of J. B. Musselman, Thomas Sales, R. M. Johnson and J. L. Cooke. Additional meetings of the board were also held on December 12 and 13, in 1918, and on February 17, 1919. The board is composed of 16 district directors at large, the president and vice-president.

In presenting to the members of the Eighteenth Annual Convention, the report of the Central Board of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, covering the year 1918, your board feels that while it may be superfluous for them to comment at this time upon the event by which the past year will be for ever distinguished in history, it is but fitting that they should direct the attention of those who remember the last convention of this association to the changed atmosphere in which this gathering is assembled.

At that time, and especially during the weeks which immediately followed the convention, the situation was dark indeed. The faces of men grew grave and bore traces of deep anxiety. In hushed tones, as we thought of all that hung in the balance between victory and defeat, we said to each other, "We must win this war at any cost." Today we are able to say—and thank God that we can say it—"The war is won."

The victory which brought to anxious hearts of men, relief beyond expression, has charged them also with new responsibilities, which must seem to them the more urgent as their gratitude is great. A year ago with lumps in our throats, we sang "God Save Our Men." God did save many of them, and they will soon be back again amongst us—some of them battle-scarred, some mutilated, broken-bodied and some blind. They have played their parts, they have paid their price. What are we going to do with them? We would say to our returned men, "We recognize that for many of you, the old roads are closed, that the opening of new paths in life will be difficult, that readjustment will be hard. We say to you that this association of ours wants to stand behind you."

Repatriation

We regard the obligation implied in the familiar term "repatriation," as meaning that as far as humanely possible, every man should be placed where he can best achieve service to the State and success for himself.

Land Settlement Scheme

Much has been said of various plans for settling large numbers of returned soldiers on the land. Your board feels that it would fail in its duty unless it called attention to the serious consequences which must attend any scheme which places men on the land under such conditions that a large number of them will be doomed to failure before they commence operations. Any scheme for financial assistance which will tempt men to go upon the land for the sake of the assistance can lead only to disaster.

We fail to see why financial assistance should be confined to those returned soldiers who wish to go on the land.

We have a very fertile soil, but we have been taught by bitter experience that we have to deal with climatic conditions over which absolutely no control can be exercised, against which little or no provision can be made, and which may, in any year, inflict the most serious loss upon the farmer. We are of the opinion that these natural obstacles which are placed in the way of successful farming in this country are sufficiently formidable, and that the farmer should not be expected to overcome artificial barriers as well, especially erected to serve the selfish ends of privileged interests. This condition, to which attention has been called repeatedly—although almost without avail in the past—derives new urgency from the proposal of establishing

Work of the Year 1918 Reviewed—Problems of Future Dealt With

soldiers on the land. If those men are to be given a fair chance for success, it becomes the bounden duty of those in authority to strike off the fetters by which Canadian agriculture is hampered, and to remove from its path the obstacles which selfish interests have contrived.

There is no use for those in authority constantly pleading for the co-operation of all the people to help in the great problem of repatriation, unless they are willing to show themselves sincere and do what lies immediately to their own hand. Conditions must be made such as to insure a reasonable opportunity for success to those of our returned men who choose agriculture as their future occupation. In this connection, your board was recently represented at a meeting of the Soldiers' Settlement Board, at which their co-operation was solicited. Your representative ventured to promise on your behalf, that if the Soldiers' Settlement Board would inform the Central office whenever a soldier had chosen land, of his name and his location, the secretary would immediately write the local, acquainting them of the arrival of the man, and soliciting for him all the help that could be given.

We wish to say to those of our returned men who decide to go on the land and live amongst us, that we can promise them not only the fullest sympathy, but a large measure of practical assistance. We especially commend to the members of our association, who have a returned man as their neighbor, a generous application of the great commandment "Love thy neighbor as thyself."

To the men who have gone through the furnace of war, we say "Anything that can be done to assist you to pick up the old threads, or help you to continue to carry on, and to soften, to some extent, the memories of the terrible things you have experienced, will receive the hearty co-operation of our Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association."

Honor Roll

At this point it would be fitting to remind you of the many thousands of our brave men, who cannot return to us, because they made the generous last sacrifice, which was the price of victory—and amongst them we acknowledge with pride, which tempers the sorrow of our great loss, many who had membership in this association.

A permanent Honor Roll to commemorate the heroic sacrifice of those of our members who gave their lives in the war, is in course of preparation. It is important that every local should forward all names to be inscribed on the roll so that it may be completed before the next convention.

Influenza Epidemic

Mention must also be made of the epidemic, without a parallel in the memory of living men, which so recently swept over the country, taking a terrible toll of life, which, in the opinion of this board could have been largely mitigated if we had been in possession of adequate hospital and nursing facilities. Many of our members were numbered with the victims, and among them a former director of this associa-

tion, N. P. Roddy, of Rouleau, District Director for District No. 2 for the years 1913, 1914 and 1915. We rejoice that this scourge appears to have spent its force here, but regret to note that

it is still prevalent in certain of our sister Dominions.

Crop Conditions

Crop conditions over the province in the past season were variable in the extreme. It is true that some of our members living in districts which enjoyed favorable conditions, were able to reap a substantial reward for their labor in 1918, but over very large areas the most adverse conditions prevailed. High winds did much damage in the spring; a severe drought was experienced, and these conditions were accompanied by an unprecedented frost in July. Such a combination of unfavorable influences inevitably caused

a material reduction in the crop, and while those friends and advisers of the farmer, who dwell in the East, refer constantly to the prosperity of the Western farmer, the fact remains that a considerable number of our farmers have been unable to produce even one crop since the prices rose, and this, accompanied by the increased cost of living, and of everything the farmer must purchase, has placed many of them financially in a deplorable and in some cases, almost a hopeless position. Indeed the cost of production has become so great that the average grain crop of Saskatchewan during the year 1918, left no net margin of profit for the farmer.

Organization

These conditions had their effect upon the association's work. The highly prosperous, too often become careless and indifferent to the well-being of society as a whole, whereas the many unfortunate members who had little or no crop found it impossible to support their association as they would have liked.

Your educational work, so far as publicity and propaganda are concerned, has grown wider and wider, and more effective during the year 1918. The most aggressive campaign of organization ever carried on during the history of the association was instituted this year. It is unfortunate that there should have been a great falling off in the number of local meetings held during the fall and winter. This was merely one of the many ways in which the work of the association suffered by the reason of conditions directly traceable to the Influenza epidemic. The same cause rendered impossible the holding of the usual district conventions.

The results of such efforts as it was possible to make, appear to justify the conclusion that but for the epidemic we might have reached the objective of 60,000 members, set at the last convention.

In spite of the many difficulties under which the organization department has labored, we are pleased to be able to report a large increase in our membership this year.

Unrighteous Boosting of Oat Prices

Following reports of the short oat crop, the early month of the season saw certain elevator concerns at many points entering into strenuous competition for business, which took the form of lower

grading, the taking of insufficient dockage and paying in some cases prices exceeding those fixed by the Board of Grain Supervisors—such practices, involving the exploitation of those farmers who, having a poor crop or no crop at all, were in the market for seed and feed, cannot be too strongly condemned.

Seager Wheeler

Your board is highly gratified to announce that Seager Wheeler, the Wheat Wizard of Saskatchewan, and a life member of this association, has honored this convention with his presence, at the earnest request of Rosthern local, of which he is a member. Mr. Wheeler has been kind enough to bring with him some of the many trophies which he has won, and every delegate should give himself the pleasure of seeing these at some time during the convention.

At a convenient time, Mr. Wheeler will be presented to the convention, when you will have the opportunity of showing some little measure of the appreciation which we all owe him for the invaluable service which he has rendered to agriculture in Saskatchewan by his intense devotion to the perfecting of cereals grown in this province.

Fixed Price of Wheat

It has been evident for some time that farmers are looking with anxious concern to the conditions which may prevail when the next crop is to be marketed. The United States has fixed the price to be paid to the producer for 1919 crop, and there has been a general demand which will be voiced in resolutions to be submitted to this convention, that the Canadian farmer who must put in this crop on the basis of war-time cost, which has already, to a large extent been incurred, and who has submitted willingly to war-time restriction of his profits, shall not be left at the mercy of the abnormal market conditions which are likely to prevail pending the restoration of the world to its former state of peace.

Farmers' Platform

Believing that a widely diffused knowledge of the Farmers' Platform and the many planks included therein, is essential to the success of the efforts which organized agriculture is making for social betterment, your board authorized the secretary to prepare and forward to locals, and to publish in the press a series of articles devoted to the study of the platform.

We are pleased to record, that the many letters of appreciation and commendation which have been received, bear testimony to the excellence of the secretary's work, and the active interests of our members in these important matters. This platform, as recently revised by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, so that we might be prepared with a program of reconstruction suited to the period of grave responsibilities in which the nation must find itself with the conclusion of peace, will be presented for your consideration.

What Shall Be the Next Step?

When it has been adopted, with any changes which you may see fit to make, it will be for you to consider what measures are necessary and what steps shall be taken in order that these proposals, conceived for the betterment of conditions of life for all classes in this country, may be made effective.

It will be interesting to you to know that measures for possible political action were discussed at considerable length by the Canadian Council of Agriculture. That body finally concluded that each provincial association should decide this matter as it sees fit. This important question, will require your most earnest and serious consideration.

President Maharg's Trip to Europe

The association was honored in the appointment by the government, on the recommendation of the Council of Agriculture, of your president, J. A. Maharg, M.P., to represent the interests of the organized farmers on a mission recently dispatched to Europe in connection with grain marketing. Mr. Maharg will, no doubt, report to the convention later. It was with real pleasure that the members of this association learned that he was able to leave England in time to

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J. A. Maharg,
President Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

United Farmers of Alberta

*Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta
by the Secretary*

H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

Seed Oat Situation

THE following statement on the seed oat situation in Alberta was supplied to the Central office on February 5, by G. M. Stewart, representative of the Dominion government seed branch at Calgary:

"On account of the scarcity of good commercial oats in the Western provinces, early in the season large quantities of oats suitable for seed were being shipped to the mills for feeding purposes, also out of the province, and were, therefore, being lost for seed purposes; consequently an order-in-council was passed, allowing the Seed Grain Purchasing Commission the privilege of commandeering seed oats for the purpose of conserving these oats for the West."

"The commission would appreciate early orders from all those who are depending on them for seed grain, especially seed oats, so they may have a near estimate of the quantity necessary to be shipped from eastern Canada and Minneapolis."

"The said order-in-council authorizes the following grades for inspection of oats, which are re-cleaned to the following standard: No. 1 seed, ears containing up to one wild oat per pound; No. 2 seed, up to 10 wild oats per pound. Incoming ears conforming to the above standards after re-cleaning are to be accepted and seed certificates issued indicating the seed grade."

"The commission will pay for oats suitable for seed and accepted as such at the Canadian government elevator, Calgary, at the following prices, basis Fort William freights and Winnipeg grain exchange prices on the day of inspection, as follows: No. 1 seed oats, a premium of 15 cents per bushel; No. 2 seed oats, a premium of 11 cents per bushel; common grades, a premium of eight cents per bushel."

"The commission will purchase seed oats above mentioned on basis point of origin less freight to Fort William, and will pay freight on same to the receiving elevators."

"This order-in-council was not intended and does not prevent municipalities, farmers' organizations, or individual farmers from acquiring a supply of seed oats through their own efforts from farmers, either in their local districts or from other provinces. However, where farmers or farmers' organizations desire to purchase carload lots, permit must first be secured from the district representative of the Dominion seed branch, Calgary."

"Where farmers or farmers' organizations desire to purchase from the seed purchasing commission, application may be made directly to the Seed Purchasing Commissioner, Post Office Building, Regina."

"Where farmers or organizations wish to procure seed oats in carload lots through the government, they are prepared to furnish same on the following basis: No. 1 seed, \$1.06 per bushel; No. 2 seed, \$1.00 per bushel, f.o.b. government warehouses. Where small quantities will be required, the cost of sacks and sacking will have to be added. This price rules for the month of February. All seed grain will be shipped on reduced railway rates, so that the cost of freight will be very little."

Seed Grain for C.P.R. Lands

Those who are farming C.P.R. land and who have failed to raise a crop of grain in 1918 from any cause, and especially those who require financial assistance to procure seed, wheat, oats or barley, for the purpose of seeding in 1919, should write to Allan Cameron, superintendent of C.P.R. lands, Calgary, in the form of an application, giving your name, address, description of land, the improvements thereon, and your requirements as to seed grain. Each individual case will be considered according to its merits.

Appreciation of Secretary

The members of Orton local met recently and spent a very pleasant evening. An interesting program was

rendered, consisting of addresses by the president and vice-president of the local, also several recitations, vocal and instrumental music. This social was arranged as a surprise to Fred Wood, the secretary, and he was presented with a fur cap and a pair of gauntlets by the union as a slight token of appreciation of his faithfulness in the work of the U.F.A.

At the conclusion of the program the farmers' wives served a splendid lunch, and as the crowds dispersed, everyone wished that we might have many more such gatherings.—Harry Rands, president, Orton local, Macleod, Alberta.

Sale of Gopher Poison

Q.—Am writing to find out if you can let me know about the laws relating to the selling of gopher poison. Can a merchant other than a druggist sell "Kill-em-Quick" or "Gophericide," or Strychnine in original packages? There is no druggist in town now and of course we would like some one to handle some kind of gopher poison.

A.—An amendment made some years ago to the Alberta Pharmaceutical Association Act provides:

"1. That no person shall sell any poison either by wholesale or retail unless the box, bottle, vessel, wrapper or cover in which the poison is contained is distinctly labelled with the name of the article and the word 'poison.'

"2. Poison can only be retailed to the public by licensed chemists or druggists or by a person who has been appointed President of a Local Union of Alberta Farmers, or by resolution of a Council of a rural municipality

to a member of the Local Union or member of the municipality."

Besides the above provisions, the person making the sale must keep a book and make any entry, stating the date of the sale, the name and address of the purchaser and the name and contents of the article sold.

You should have no difficulty arranging that the President of the U.F.A. should handle the gopher poison or that the Council of the Rural Municipality to which you belong should pass the necessary resolution appointing someone for that purpose in view of the fact that there is no druggist in your town.—U.F.A. Legal Dept.

U.F.A. Pioneer Dies

Organized Farmers' Movement loses a friend and devoted worker in

Mr. E. Carswell

Central office greatly regrets to announce to Guide readers the death of one of the pioneers and most devoted workers in the United Farmers' movement in the person of E. Carswell. Mr. Carswell had been in failing health for some time, and died at his home in Calgary, on Thursday, February 6. All who knew Mr. Carswell admired his loyal and self-sacrificing work in the interest of the organized farmers.

Mr. Carswell had been connected with the farmers' movement from its inception in this province. He was a director in the Alberta Farmers' Association, which, after two conferences held with the Equity Association, in September, 1908, and January, 1909, resulted in the amalgamation of the two societies and

also a member of the Canadian Council of Agriculture while serving on the executive of the U.F.A. In 1915 he retired from the U.F.A. board in order to give more time to the Alberta Co-operative Elevator Company.

Mr. Carswell was a member of the committee that appeared before the provincial legislature at its session in the winter of 1913, at which time a bill was passed bringing into existence the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company. He was one of the seven provincial directors appointed by the government to carry on the company until the shareholders could meet and elect officers.

At the first meeting of the shareholders of the elevator company, held in November, 1913, he was elected for a three-year term, and became vice-president of the company. Upon the death of President Tregillus he became president of the company.

At the time the company was reorganized in the winter of 1914-1915, Mr. Carswell, in company with the rest of the officers, laid his resignation on the table. At that time C. Rice-Jones was elected president of the company.

Shortly after the first amalgamation meeting of the company, Mr. Carswell organized the livestock department of the company, of which he was manager until August, 1917, when E. S. McRory took over the management of that department.

At the shareholders' meeting in November, 1916, Mr. Carswell was re-elected for another three-year term.

In 1917, when the amalgamation was completed with the grain growers, Alberta was restricted to five members, Mr. Carswell was one of those who resigned in order to reduce the number.

On January 1, 1918, he severed his connection with the U.G.G. in order to promote a new abattoir company.

His last appearance in connection with the official work of the company was as a delegate from Red Deer, at the annual meeting last December. His interest in the U.F.A. never flagged, and in spite of failing health recently was always ready to address meetings and assist in the work.

The interment took place at the Calgary cemetery, Sunday, February 9, after service at St. George's Church. The funeral was largely attended, many prominent U.F.A. and U.G.G. workers being present.

Vegreville local U.F.A. have decided to open a stockyard and put it under efficient management to meet a strongly impressed wish of the farmers living in the district.



The Economic Pack-Horse

By H. W. Wood

The following Associated Press dispatch appeared a few days ago:

"Chicago, Feb. 8.—Farm implements and vehicles will not be cheaper in the immediate or early future."

"On the contrary," said Secretary E. W. McCulloch, of the National Implement and Vehicle Association, today, "it is the opinion of the officers of our association that present price levels cannot be substantially reduced without serious, or even disastrous losses to the manufacturers, until the stocks of raw materials which they bought and contracted for at war-time

prices are worked up and marketed."

This is a plain statement by men who speak with authority and full power to carry out their purpose. They do not say that "we are working under a thorough organization and through that organization are able to arbitrarily fix a common level of prices, and, to the extent that these prices are protected from foreign competition, we can maintain them on our home market," but this is all implied.

They can do it and they will do it.

They do not tell us whether or not they gave the public the benefit of cheap stocks on hand when prices were rising, till that material was all used up. This may not be pertinent to the question before us. The important point is that at the present time the manufacturers are fully prepared to protect themselves against loss on high-priced stocks of raw material. If the public got the advantage of cheap stocks when prices were rising, it cannot object to protecting the manufacturers on high-priced stocks when prices are falling.

But look how easy it would be to change a few words in this press dispatch and make it a burlesque. Suppose it read thus:

"Farm products will not be cheaper in the immediate or near future."

"On the contrary," said Secretary N. Lambert, of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, "it is the opinion of the officers of our organization that present price levels cannot be substantially reduced without serious or even disastrous losses to the farmers on account of high-priced stocks of feed and seed they have on hand, or will have to buy; the high cost of preparing ground last year for this year's crop, the high cost of living, etc."

These would have been the words of folly because the farmer has nothing to do with setting the price on his products. He is as helpless in this matter as a new-born babe. He has the right of his life to keep the middle-men, stationed along the channels through which his products have to pass, from dipping a double-sized toll measure into them. He is a commercial prisoner of war; Providence deals erratically with him; his lot is a hard one. Yet from the standpoint of economic justice he has the same right to protect himself from loss as the manufacturer. Nothing is more fundamental to social well-being than his contribution.

Will the farmer ever get in a position when he will be anything more than an economic pack-horse—a beast of burden? He can be mobilizing and developing his strength through organization and co-operation. This is a slow process and will take a long time. We have accomplished much, but infinitely more remains yet to be accomplished. It is a long, long trail, but at the end is life; to turn back is death.

Manitoba Grain Growers

Silverton at Work

THE Silverton local association met on February 8, and heard the report of its delegates to Brandon, who were accorded a hearty vote of thanks.

It was decided to meet once each month and to discuss the Farmers' Platform systematically, plank by plank, two individuals being chosen to introduce each proposition, one from the affirmative point of view and the other from the negative, to be followed by open discussion.

Daylight Saving was then discussed. Apparently it had no friends. The following resolution was unanimously carried:

"Resolved that we, the members of the Silverton branch, assembled this 8th day of February, 1919, request the Dominion government not to re-enact the Daylight Saving legislation, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to our representative, Hon. T. A. Crerar, at Ottawa."

The manufacture of oleomargarine was then discussed, issuing in the following resolution:

"Whereas, the introduction of oleomargarine into Canada was allowed as a war measure only, and whereas, the introduction of this substitute will have a tendency to discourage the dairy industry among the farmers, and whereas, anything that will have the tendency to discourage the dairy industry will result in dairy products increasing in price, thereby putting butter out of the reach of the laboring class as consumers;

"Resolved, that we, the members of the Silverton branch of Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, in session assembled, this 8th day of February, 1919, protest against the manufacture or sale of oleomargarine in Canada now that the war is over. Also we protest against deciding by order-in-council a matter which so vitally affects the dairymen and farmers of Canada, and suggest that this matter should be decided on the floor of the House, and ask that a duplicate of this resolution be forwarded to our representative, Hon. T. A. Crerar, at Ottawa, and that we ask him to work and vote against the permanent introduction of oleomargarine into Canada."

The old problem of getting a permanent station agent for Silverton was then taken up, and it was agreed that the secretary take this matter up with the secretary of the provincial association, with a view to securing the erection of a suitable station and the permanent appointment of an agent.

Boisbriant on the Fixed Price

The following resolution was passed at a recent meeting of the Boisbriant Grain Growers' Association:

"Whereas, increased wealth of the country through production is one of the essentials of this reconstruction period.

"And that in face of high prices for everything which directly or indirectly goes into the producing of farm crops and livestock, these high prices being likely to continue for several years, owing to the demands for large profits by the manufacturers on the one hand and the demands for high wages by labor on the other, the resultant conditions being unfair to the farmer.

"Resolved, therefore, that we, representing, we believe, the opinion of 90 per cent. of farmers in this district, ask the government to consider the practicability of fixing the price of wheat for the 1919 crop, at not less than \$2.24 per bushel."

Gladstone Starts Well

The Gladstone local, which jumped into prominence last year by quadrupling its membership, is out for a banner year in 1919. They held their postponed organization meeting just after the Brandon convention and were much enthused over the delegates' reports. The resolution dealing with the fixing of the wheat price came in for

Conducted Officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

W. R. Wood, 306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg

Portage District Convention

Everything is now ready for the convention of the Portage la Prairie District Association, to be held February 28, in the City Hall, Portage la Prairie. The morning session will be from 10.30 to 12; afternoon, from 1.30 to 5.30; and evening session, from 7.30 to 9.30.

Some very important resolutions are in the hands of the secretary to come before the convention, one dealing with the charges made by W. J. Christie against the United Grain Growers.

The speakers for the convention will be Miss McCallum, Mrs. J. S. Wood, Geo. F. Chipman, W. R. Wood and Rev. Wm. Ivens, from the Labor Church in Winnipeg, will address the convention on Labor Unions.

With such speakers as these, the officers feel that we have the best program for any convention ever held in the district.

Every local secretary should see that his association is well represented, and that the delegates bring back a good report to the local branch.

The Local Association at Work

When a local association is organized a machine has been constructed designed for work. But no machine works itself. There is needed motive power. In the physical world we find motive power for machinery in steam, gasoline and electricity. In the social machine it must be found, in the human purpose to improve conditions, in the human desire to realize ideals, in the human will to serve humankind. In the local association it must be found in personal enthusiasm for and personal devotion to the principles of the movement. If these are not found in as high a degree or as generally diffused as might be desirable, it will devolve upon those who have some genuine interest to stimulate and energize the others till first the board of directors and later the whole association comes to the position where it takes seriously the task of making the association a power for enlightenment and for general well-being in the community. In getting the machine to work effectively, the first consideration should be the election of officers and a board that may be trusted throughout the year to plan carefully their work, and to work out energetically and patiently their plan.

The First Duty

The constitution provides that the organization shall not go to sleep immediately after it is created. It is required that the first meeting of directors shall be held immediately after the close of the annual meeting, for the appointment of a secretary-treasurer, and the beginning of the year's activities. Too great emphasis cannot be laid upon the importance of consultation and purposeful planning of the work by the board of directors. In a large proportion of the failures in local work the first failure has been the neglect of the directors to get together for action. It is not only unjust but utter folly to leave the whole work to the direction of one or two men. Let us exemplify the ideal of co-operation in doing our local work together.

The Year's Work

At once the question faces the new board: "What is there to be done, and what shall we do first?" The answers are to be found in the statement of the objects of the association generally, and in the work done by the association locally during the past year. How far have the objects of the association been realized locally. In so far as they are not realized—there is the work to be done. In every board there should be some such definite facing of its responsibilities.

Practical Questions

Such queries as these may point the course for real service:

1.—What can we do in enlisting more workers—more men—more women?

2.—What can we do to recommend the movement to the young?

3.—What can we do to introduce The Guide into more homes?

4.—What can we do for the community—socially—intellectually—for unification—for effectiveness?

5.—Can we improve relationships between our people and our nearest town?

6.—With whom should we be co-operating for social betterment?

7.—Should we, this season, establish the nucleus of a permanent local library?

8.—How many public lectures should we arrange for in the present season?

9.—What local public interests call for action on our part?

10.—With what bodies should we enter into co-operative relationship in the interests of the community?

11.—As "the public welfare committee" of the community, what duties lie first before us?

Riding Mountain Social

The Riding Mountain local association had a successful social evening on February 15. A. J. M. Poole, of Kelwood, district director, occupied the chair. There was a full house and the program opened with a debate, "Resolved, that the price of wheat should be fixed for 1919." Messrs. Spafford, and Sissons with Mrs. Pekary upheld the affirmative, opposing Messrs. Easterling, Tyler and Cleland. Victory rested with the affirmative. Several musical numbers followed, after which Joseph Pekary gave his report of the Brandon Convention with a short supplementary address expressing his view as to the impossibility of fixing the price for this year's crop. The meeting resulted in the addition of 13 new names to the membership roll, making a total of 37 so far this year. Riding Mountain is out for a year of progress and expects to meet on Saturday, March 1, when Miss Finch, the general secretary of the Women's Section will give an address.

Winnipeg Local

The second meeting of the Winnipeg local was better than the first. About 25 persons were present. Organization was completed by the election of a board of directors. So the city association is now full-fledged and may be expected to do things. The outstanding thing about the meeting was the fact that in the absence of a regular program six gentlemen gave short addresses, every one of which was interesting and practical. Being shy, these gentlemen would not, like their names published but their subjects were as follows: 1—"The Social Ideal of the Movement"; 2—"The Necessity of Enlisting the Young While they are Young"; 3—"The Moral Element in the Tariff Problem"; 4—"Tariff Absurdities: Free Diamonds and Taxed Clothing"; 5—"The Iniquity of Concentrating Taxes on Toil and Soil"; 6—"Present Day Political Action." The third meeting to be held in the same place, Eighth floor, Bank of Hamilton Building, on Thursday, February 27, will be better still. It will have a program.

Basswood Reorganizes

The local association at Basswood took a new lease of life at a meeting held on Saturday last. For some time the branch has been practically dormant, but there has always been a nucleus of members who were determined that the work should not be dropped. At the meeting held on Saturday, the association was reorganized for the year, under the presidency of Mr. Fraser, with Fred Proven as secretary.

Miss M. E. Finch, the secretary of the Provincial Women's Section, was present and addressed the meeting, dealing particularly with the ideals and activities of the Women's Section. As a result of her visit a local Woman's Section was formed with the following officers: President, Mrs. F. Proven; vice-president, Mrs. W. Girling and Mrs. E. Stewart, secretary.

Thus the Basswood association, fully equipped for work, is looking forward to a successful year.

Swan Valley District

In connection with the visit to the district of Colin H. Burnell, field secretary, the following series of meetings have been arranged by the district officers. Local officers and workers are urged to take all possible steps to secure a good attendance and to work up general interest in this special effort.

Tues., Mar. 4—Roaring River, 8.00 p.m.
Wed., Mar. 5—Ravensworth, 2.30 p.m.
Wed., Mar. 5—Lidstone, 8.00 p.m.
Thurs., Mar. 6—West Favel, 2.30 p.m.
Thurs., Mar. 6—Oakhurst, 8.00 p.m.
Fri., Mar. 7—Avonlea, 2.30 p.m.
Fri., Mar. 7—Bowsman, 8.00 p.m.
Saturday—No meetings arranged at present.

Mon., Mar. 10—Harlington, 2.30 p.m.
Mon., Mar. 10—Kenville, 8.00 p.m.
Tues., Mar. 11—Durban, 8.00 p.m.
Wed., Mar. 12—Benito, 8.00 p.m.
Thurs., Mar. 13—Swan Valley District Association meeting in Hemmings Hall, Swan River, 2.30 p.m.
Fri., Mar. 14—Concert and Social at Roaring River, 8.00 p.m.

SEED GRAIN

Here Are The Best Values of The Season. Order Today

Oats \$1.19 to \$1.24 Per Bushel

Selected stock for large buyers at attractive prices. Will give excellent satisfaction. Money refunded if not satisfied. Orders should be placed without delay.

Put up in Three-bushel Sacks, price 30 cents each.

STOCK

A. ABUNDANCE An excellent sample, plump, high germination. The stock is slightly mixed with another variety. Excellent main crop seed.

Price Per Bushel
Brandon \$1.19 Calgary 1.21

STOCK

B. BANNER Differs from other Banner stocks we offer, being mixed with another variety. Weighs upwards 40 pounds per measured bushel—a very desirable sample, and splendid germination. Like all the seed we sell this stock is subject to buyer's approval or money refunded.

Price Per Bushel
Brandon \$1.21 Calgary 1.24

For General Crop

We have made an extra effort to meet the needs of the country by providing generous stocks for main crop of distinct varieties. Lack of space prevents description. See our Catalog for particulars. Here are the prices:

		Per Bushel	Calgary
K62.—OATS—American Banner		\$1.45	\$1.48
K63.—American Banner		1.40	1.43
K52.—Abundance		1.40	1.43
K53.—Abundance		1.35	1.38
K72.—Garton's 22		1.40	1.42
K81.—Victory		1.45	1.48

Prices are for quantities of 25 bushels or more—add 5 cents per bushel for smaller quantities. Use stock numbers when ordering. Add 25 cents for Jute Sacks, containing $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels. Ask for Special Seed Grain Catalogue.

Wheat

		Per Bushel	Calgary
3190.—KITCHENER	Quite distinct from Marquis and possesses very valuable features, viz.: Resists Spring frosts better. Harvests a few days earlier, more easily threshed. Our stock is very fine.	\$5.20	\$5.45
Ask for Special Price on Quantities.			
3202.—RED FIFE	The Wheat that made Western Canada famous as the source of the world's best Wheat. McKenzie's Gold Standard stock is unsurpassed.	3.30	3.55
3185.—Marquis, McKenzie's Gold Standard	Bags 50 cents each.	3.60	3.85
K31.—MARQUIS	Not a pedigree stock but high-grade, carefully cleaned.	2.75	2.75
	Sacks 25 cents each.		

Prices are for ten bushels or more. For lesser quantities add 5 cents per bushel.

Rye

The production of Rye has increased with leaps and bounds during the past few years. In 1918, Canada produced a million more bushels than the previous year. Rye is in greatly-increased demand for food. Splendid for pasture. Valuable grain crop. Ripens earlier than Wheat. Makes excellent fodder. Seldom fails, even under most adverse conditions.

		Per Bushel	Calgary
3218.—Spring		\$2.40	\$2.60
3218.—Winter		2.55	2.70

Bags 50 cents each.

Prices are for ten bushels or more. For lesser quantities add 5 cents per bushel.

Speltz

3209.—The big money crop—easy to grow. Needs no special preparation as it may be sown on land the same as Barley, Wheat or Oats. The best of feed, specially recommended for milk, cows and hogs. The crop that never disappoints. A trial will convince you of its wonderful possibilities. Demand is heavy. Order early.

	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.
Brandon	\$4.50	\$4.50

Bags 50 cents each.

Sweet Clover (White Blossom)

A grand forage crop and now an established factor in Western agriculture. The greatest soil builder known. Excellent for Hay. Grows abundant pasture. One of the most valuable legume crops. Does not bloat cattle or sheep the same as some other crops. Especially valuable for feeding young and growing animals.

	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.
Brandon	\$35.00	\$36.00
Calgary	31.50	31.00

Bags 50 cents each.

RAPE Dwarf (Essex)

1450.—The crop that produces an abundance of feed under almost any condition of soil or climate. One of the easiest and cheapest crops to grow, especially in these days of high prices. Ours is the genuine Dwarf Essex variety—no other will yield satisfactorily.

	1 lb.	4 lbs.	10 lbs.	25 lbs.
Brandon	\$.25	\$1.00	\$2.50	\$5.00
Calgary	\$.25	\$1.00	\$2.50	\$5.00

Bags 50 cents each.

Special Prices

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Quantities

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WESTERN CANADA'S GREATEST SEED HOUSE

Garden Seed Collections

The most convenient and economical method of seed purchase ever offered. Suitable for large or small gardens. Our Field Root Seed Collection is just the thing for the stockman.

Collection A.—Postpaid	\$3.65
Collection B.—Postpaid	3.30
Collection C.—Postpaid (Field Root Seeds)	2.60

Our 1919 catalog

No wise buyer will order his seeds this season without first reading MCKENZIE'S 23rd ANNUAL. It tells about the best seeds and stocks specially provided to meet the demand.

Everything we sell is described in it—from packets of Vegetable and Flower Seeds to Carloads of Seed Grain.

Get your copy today

Saskatchewan Farmers' Parliament

WHEN President John A. Maharg called to order the Eighteenth Annual Convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, in the Metropolitan Methodist Church, at Regina, on Tuesday morning last week, he had before him the largest attendance of delegates and visitors ever registered at a farmers' convention in Western Canada. The influenza epidemic which curtailed attendance at the Manitoba and Alberta conventions had considerably abated, which in part accounted for the increase. But the Saskatchewan association has increased largely in membership, being now larger than that of the two sister provinces combined. There was a splendid spirit evident among the delegates and if the chief protectionists of the East had been present they would have decided that these Saskatchewan men will sooner or later have a voice in fixing the tariff laws of Canada.

The convention opened by singing the Doxology and reciting the Lord's Prayer in unison, led by Rev. Robt. Milliken, followed by the singing of the National Anthem. Addresses of welcome were made by Premier Martin; Mayor Black, of Regina City, and President Balfour, of the City Board of Trade, and these were acknowledged by W. J. Hall, of Mossbank. Fraternal greetings were extended to the convention by F. M. Logan, of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries; Mr. Olafson, of the Saskatchewan Stock Growers' Association; E. G. Hingley, of the Saskatchewan Municipal Hall Insurance Commission; and Hon. George Tingley, on behalf of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company. Mrs. C. E. Flatt, president of the Women Grain Growers' of Saskatchewan presented greetings from the auxiliary organization.

Three farmer directors of the association who have been overseas were present at the convention and were invited to the platform and given an ovation. The three were Captain Dr. C. E. Flatt, of Tantallon, Captain T. M. Morgan, of Aquadell and John N. Burhill, of Indian Head. Captain Morgan was the man who originated the patriotic acre scheme of the association. A new departure in the proceedings of the convention was the absence of the secretary's and president's addresses. The information usually contained in the report of the secretary was given in the executive and directors reports. Mr. Maharg, having only just arrived home from England, did not have time to prepare a presidential address. Thos. Sales read the report of the board of directors. The executive report was read by R. M. Johnston.

Seager Wheeler, the famous wheat grower, of Rosthern, Sask., was present at the convention and invited to the platform where he was received with great applause, three cheers and a "tiger." Mr. Wheeler is a life member of the association and has done a great service to Saskatchewan by the improvement of wheat, oats and barley and by his new wheats, Kitchener and Red Bobs, which he originated on his own farm. Rev. Dr. Bland, of Winnipeg, was given a similar ovation when the president asked him to the platform.

To Show Cost of Farming

W. R. Ferguson, of Hewton, introduced the question of producing figures to show returning soldiers the cost of growing wheat, in order that they might not enter upon farming without the facts before them. H. C. Fleming, of Tate, said he kept accurate records and accounts on his farm of one section. He had an average of 13 bushels per acre of wheat and yet lost \$136 on his entire crop. After some further discussion Mr. Ferguson was appointed to bring in a report on the matter at a later session of the convention.

In considering the executive report, Walter Simpson provoked a sharp discussion by demanding that all the propaganda literature of the association be printed only in the English language. Director Fleming finally moved that the directors be authorized to print literature in other languages. A motion to table this resolution was declared lost, though the vote was fairly close.

Eighteenth Annual Convention at Regina has High Record of Attendance—Determined Spirit for Progressive Action

A number of new Canadians from foreign lands spoke most intelligently upon the subject and in favor of putting the literature into various languages where our new citizens can grasp our ideals more quickly.

Secretary Musselman believed his duty to be to organize the farmers regardless of color, race or creed, and that it could only be done by putting out literature in various languages. On the vote being taken Mr. Musselman's view was supported almost unanimously. Mr. Simpson immediately rose and remarked that as he seemed to be the only one voting against the resolution he wished to change his vote and make it unanimous. He was loudly applauded.

Financial Statement Discussion

The consideration of the financial statement brought out a very helpful discussion from delegates who asked questions and contributed information. It was explained by Mr. McKinney that when a special organization meeting was to be held the Central office would send literature to the individual farmers in the district if their names were supplied. By this means larger meetings were secured and good organization work resulted.

Mr. Musselman showed that the cost of sending a speaker to each local only once a year would be more than all the money paid in membership fees. Furthermore it was not desirable to send out so many speakers, but rather the strength of the organization lay in the work done in the locals by the individual members.

Mr. Musselman, in reply to questions, explained that the cancellation of orders for binder twine accounted for the large stocks on hand. The association had borrowed \$300,000 from the bank and still owed \$100,000 on the twine. As prices of twine were going down it would be necessary for the 36,000 members of the association to give their business to their own organization. If all the members gave their twine business to the Central there would be no net loss on the twine business this coming season. Mr. Musselman stated that he had a new source of very choice twine for the coming year but he was not at liberty to disclose this source.

Very complete explanation was given to the delegates in regard to the financial statement of both the organization and trading departments.

The report of the executive on the production of twine from flax fibre and which appears on another page of this issue, was read to the convention. In answer to questions, Mr. Musselman stated that fibre could be extracted from frozen flax and that the process followed in the experiments in Saskatchewan was different from that used by a big American corporation, who were reported to have spent \$3,000,000 in vain endeavor to produce a satisfactory twine from flax straw.

Crooked Dealing in Seed Oats

James Robinson opened the discussion on the paragraphs in Central board's report dealing with the boosting of oat prices. The paragraph reads:

"Following reports of the short oat crop the early months of the season saw certain elevator concerns at many points entering into strenuous competition for business which took the form of lower grading, the taking of insufficient dockage and paying in some cases prices exceeding those fixed by the board of grain supervisors. Such practices involving the exploitation of those farmers who having a poor crop or no crop at all, were in the market for seed and feed, cannot be too strongly condemned."

In a large section of Alberta and Saskatchewan, said Mr. Robinson, only a small portion of the oats required for seed and feed was grown. Some elevator companies operating at many points had sent out two lists of street prices for oats; those for districts where no

oats were for sale being much higher than those sent to where farmers had oats to sell. This has a straight discrimination against farmers in stricken districts. Prices for feed had gone higher than for oats commandeered for seed purposes. In order to escape the commandeering order, good oats had been mixed with bad to bring them below the seed standard so that they could be sold to the trade. A large quantity of seed oats had been lost on this account. Street prices for feed oats in southern Alberta had gone 18 cents higher than in some other parts. When an order-in-council, commanding feed oats also, had been passed the price fell as much as 20 cents, showing how the market was being manipulated.

The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company had been approached by the trade in an endeavor to get them to make two sets of prices, one for north and another for southern Saskatchewan. But they had refused, and protested against the practice. The company had not sent a bushel of seed oats out of Saskatchewan and had not made a dollar out of oats retailed to shareholders or customers. An important point mentioned was that the average local freight from one side of the province to the other was as high as the average rate from Saskatchewan to Fort William.

Mr. Musselman in dealing with the suggestion that a committee be formed to buy and sell seed oats, recounted the experience of the association some years ago and which indicated that such a scheme was not feasible.

Capital for Trading Activities

On Wednesday afternoon, the question of raising capital to finance the trading activities of the association was brought up. The outline of a scheme for raising this capital was presented by the Central board. After reviewing the development of the trading department and of co-operative work by locals the outline stated that the board had decided that the time was ripe for a vigorous move forward. It was recommended that sufficient capital be raised immediately to secure a warehouse in Regina and to stock same with a full line of groceries and other commodities. Smaller distributing centres at strategic points were suggested. The plan was to authorize the sale of debenture stock for an amount of \$500,000, in allotments of \$100 each or any multiple.

In all cases where offered, full payment will be taken with the application. Where terms are preferred they will be as follows:

With application for each \$100 subscribed, \$30 cash and two notes of \$35 each, maturing November 1, 1919 and 1920 respectively, bearing interest at eight per cent per annum.

The security offered would be—

The general assets of the association, exclusive of life membership and other trust funds. In case of a winding up of the association, or of the trading department, the holders will have a first claim on the assets of the trading department, after ordinary creditors, or any specially-secured creditors have been paid. Their claim will take priority over the holders of capital debentures such as are held by the incorporated locals. Interest at six per cent would be a first charge on the profit of the trading department with an undertaking that an additional two per cent would have to be paid before any distribution of profits on a patronage basis. The proposed scheme bore the endorsement of all the directors.

J. R. Mosiman, of Guernsey, in opening the discussion, stated that at his point they separated the educational and business departments. This year they had made \$3,500 profit. It had always appeared in his local, however, that local trading companies should be under Central management. A resolution to this effect was presented by Mr. Mosiman.

Growth of Co-operative Sentiment

F. R. Sinnot, of Lanigan, supported

the resolution and referred eloquently to the growth of co-operative sentiment and business in his district. Mr. Larnay, of the Goodlands local, referred to trouble they had in getting prompt deliveries of coal from Central and supported the scheme of raising more capital in order that they might improve the service. H. C. Fleming strongly urged all locals to loyally support their Central by sending their orders to it. By this they would be able to become a greater factor in the control of prices. John Evans, of Nutana, also stated that there were locals who were not supporting their central. He supported the scheme for enlarging the associations' trading activities because he thought it would help to build up co-operation in the provinces.

W. J. Orchard said that if 5,000 of the members would subscribe \$100 each it would supply all the capital requested by the directors. W. WilJames Thompson stated that there were 400 co-operative trading businesses in the province, many of which were doing an indifferent business. He said that the Grain Growers should carry their co-operative activities on until service, and not profit only, would be the basis of distribution. When asked if he would advocate the elimination of merchants who were giving a good service, said that the work should be carried on and that good merchants would be found willing to go over and take their places in the great co-operative enterprises finding therein a wide field of service.

W. C. Paynter, of Tantallon, reviewed some of his experience in farmers' movements, including the Patrons of Industry and a communistic colony with which he was formerly connected. All his experience had gone to show him that co-operation should be extended to every distributing point, so that there would not be competitors but co-operation, but all business in connection with distribution would be on a co-operative basis.

At this point, President Maharg called the attention of the meeting to the fact that the discussion had wandered from the point under consideration.

The following resolution was moved by WilJames Thompson, and seconded by W. J. Benwell, and passed unanimously:

Resolution re Management

"That this convention endorse the proposed plan for raising money for the trading activities of the association and pledge our hearty support thereto. That when sufficient capital had been raised to establish a satisfactory wholesale department, the Central shall, as soon as convenient, take over the management of locals who request them to do so, the locals to put up the necessary capital."

An outline of the conditions under which the debenture stock by which capital was to be raised was then read to the convention. This was a carefully-prepared document and is reproduced elsewhere in this issue.

Hon. C. Dunning, who was called upon to discuss the proposal, said that he had only had opportunity to give the matter a cursory examination. However, the scheme gave the investor the treatment accorded to holders of preferred shares at the same time not affecting the democratic principles of the association. He believed the scheme would work.

A large number of questions were asked, the most important of these referred to control of the associations' trading activities by purchasers of the debenture stock. It was explained that these activities would still be controlled by the G.G.A. to the convention of which the convention of investors would report. A motion proposed by Hon. Geo. Langley, stipulating that the minimum subscription be reduced from \$100 to \$50 was put to the convention but was defeated.

The scheme was then presented to the convention and approved, after which subscription lists were circulated. Notice was then given of amendments to the constitution made necessary by the plan for raising capital and extending the trading activities of the association.

Continued on Page 36



En-ar-co National Motor Oil For Use in Airplanes Met Every Government Test

THE natural demands of war have made it necessary for us to withhold information concerning the important part that En-ar-co played.

Now, however, we can announce that thousands of gallons of this famous lubricant aided materially in the mastery of the air as well as in developing utmost power in passenger cars, auto trucks and other motors of war.

In airplanes the terrific ordeal of a single day in the air with engines running hour after hour at top speed, under full load, is more than equivalent to a month's service in a motor car where the limit of speed is seldom reached and the demand for the last bit of power is rarely made.

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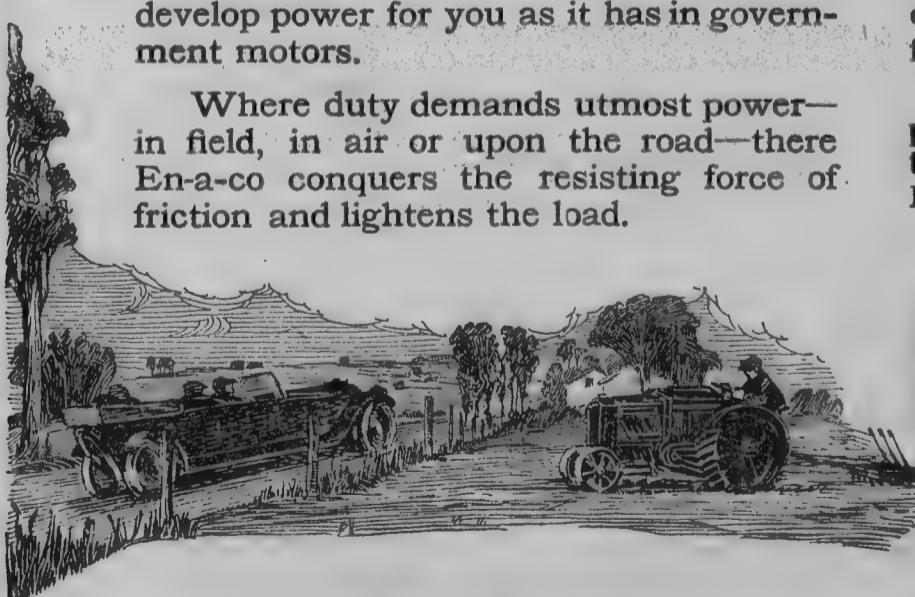
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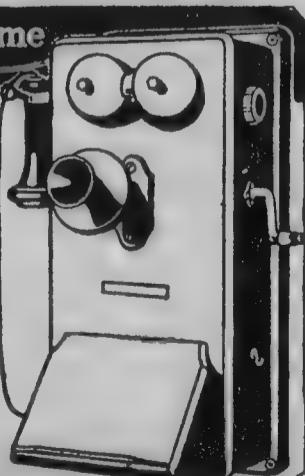
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Midland Electric Company Limited,
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Principles of Ignition

(Continued from Page 7)

increase the voltage to six times that of one cell and have the amperage remain the same as that of one cell, which would be nine volts and 25 amperes, more voltage than is necessary, which means the battery would give shorter service by being sooner exhausted.

Magnetism

In order to understand the production of electricity by magneto or dynamos it is necessary to understand to some extent the phenomenon of magnetism. Knowledge of magnetism is also necessary to enable us to understand the operation of the different coils used for ignition. While it would seem that

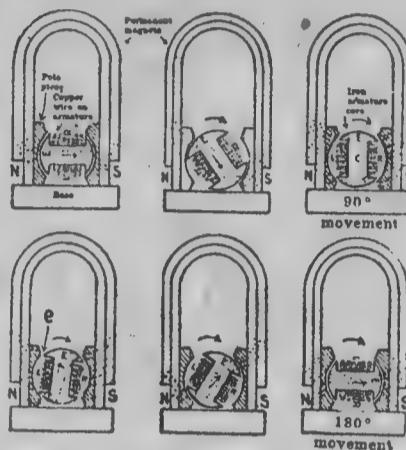


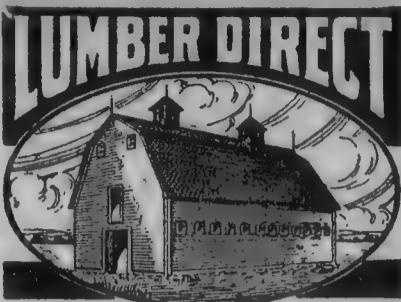
Fig. 32.—How Current is Produced in Magneto by Cutting Lines of Force.

magnetism is not directly connected with gas engine operation, the fact is that electrical ignition would be impossible were it not for magnetism. Magnetism is not electricity, but is very closely related to electricity. All metals are conductors of electricity to a greater or lesser extent; however, all metals are not conductors of magnetism. Copper and brass are good conductors of electricity, but are non-conductors of magnetism, while steel and iron which are not such good conductors of electricity, are the best conductors of magnetism, and when once magnetised have the property of retaining their magnetism for some time, the length of time depending on the temper and composition of the metal. Soft metal loses its magnetism very quickly, while hard steel will retain magnetism for a long time. When a piece of steel or iron is magnetized, it has the power to attract other pieces of steel or iron, or has magnetic power. Magnetism can be produced in a conductor of magnetism by the use of electricity. We can prove this if we have a battery of dry cells and a piece of iron rod or bolt, which shows no attraction or magnetism whatever. By winding a number of turns of insulated copper wire around the rod and attaching one end to one terminal of the battery and the other end to the opposite terminal, a current will flow around the rod through the wire, but as the wire is insulated it cannot flow through the rod. By holding the rod close to any piece of steel or iron it will be found that the rod has the power of attraction or has become a magnet. From this it will be seen that an electric current flowing around or in the vicinity of a conductor of magnetism produces within that conductor magnetic force.

If a magnetized bar of iron or steel is suspended in such a manner that it is free to swing in any direction, it will be found that one end has a tendency to point towards the north. The end which points north is called the north pole of the magnet, while the other is called the south pole. The north pole of a magnet will attract the south pole of a compass needle or of another magnet and repel the south pole. Unlike poles of magnets attract each other and like poles repel.

It is difficult to explain the nature of magnetism, it is believed that lines of force flow or travel from one pole of a magnet to the other and that it is these invisible lines of force which possess the ability of attracting and holding pieces of iron or steel, or other metal which is a conductor of magnetism. The magnetic lines of force are

*From Dyke's Encyclopedia.



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SEPARATE SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Medical Officers' Residence or Nurses' Quarters, etc. (as the case may be), Military Hospital (Tuxedo), Winnipeg, Man." will be received until 12 o'clock noon, Tuesday, March 4, 1919, for the construction of Medical Officers' Residence, Nurses' Quarters, Orderlies' Barracks, Recreation Building and Storage Building (Tuxedo), Winnipeg, Man.

Plans and specification can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the office of the Chief Architect, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, the Superintendent of Military Hospitals, Notre Dame Investment Building, Winnipeg, Man., and the Resident Architect, Winnipeg, Man., the Clerk of the Works, Regina, Sask., and the Superintendent of Military Hospitals, Beveridge Building, Calgary, Alta.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the forms supplied by the Department and in accordance with the conditions set forth therein.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent. of the amount of the tender. War Loan Bonds of the Dominion will also be accepted as security, or war bonds and cheques if required to make up an odd amount.

By order,

R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, February 11, 1919.

believed to flow from the north pole to the south pole of a magnet.

In a straight bar magnet the lines of force meet with considerable resistance in flowing from one pole to the other as they pass through the air. When a magnet is bent in the form of a horseshoe, such as are used in magneto construction, the north and south poles are brought quite close together, and there is a strong attraction between the poles or lines of force flow freely from the north to the south pole. The space surrounding a magnet in which the lines of force exist, is known as the magnetic field. In the horse-shoe magnet the field is strongest between the poles. Like electricity, lines of force can travel through many different materials, but can travel more freely through some than through others. Copper offers a high resistance to magnetic lines of force, so the effect of placing a piece of copper or a winding of copper wire in the magnetic field between the poles is to cause many of the lines of force which are constantly flowing from the north pole to the south pole, to be bent out of their paths in flowing around the copper. As iron is a good conductor of magnetic lines of force the effect of placing a piece of iron in a magnetic field is to cause many of the lines of force to be bent out of their paths and flow through the iron.

Magneto Action

If it is possible to create magnetism by causing a current of electricity to flow in the vicinity of a conductor of magnetic force, it is reasonable to expect that if lines of magnetic force are caused to flow within the vicinity of a conductor of electricity there will be set up within that conductor of electricity an electric current. If it is possible to produce magnetism, by the use of electricity, it should be possible to produce electricity by the use of magnetism.

When a coil of wire is moved across a magnetic field in such a manner that the flow of lines of magnetic force is increased and decreased, an electric current will be set up within the coil. These are the conditions which obtain in the magneto.

Fig. 31 represents an end view of a magneto of the low tension alternating type with the end plate removed to expose the different parts. The magnets

are of the horse-shoe type and are double, one magnet being placed over the other. This is a common form of construction although many magnetos have but a single row of magnets depending on the size of the magneto. The base is of brass or some other non-magnetic material. The purpose of this is to confine the lines of force within the magnetic field, so that they can not flow between the poles without encountering the armature. There are two pieces of iron between the armature and the base of the magnets, these are fastened to the magnets and form an arc of a circle on the inner side. These are called the field or pole pieces.

A soft iron core (2) in the form of the letter H is wound lengthwise with a number of turns of insulated copper wire, and is carried on a shaft supported by two end bearings so that it can be rotated. This is called the armature, as indicated in the diagram.

How a coil of wire is revolved within a magnetic field and made to produce electric current is shown by the different diagrams at Fig. 32. When the armature is in the position at Fig. 4 in the diagram the lines of force will pass straight through the core of the armature, and few if any of them will be intercepted by the winding. When the armature is rotated in the direction indicated by the arrow, to occupy the position shown at 5, the lines of force will still flow through the core, but in order to do so they must be bent considerably out of a straight line. In this position a number of lines of force

*Fig. 33. Make-and-Break Spark Coll.

magnetic field, so that they can not flow between the poles without encountering the armature. There are two pieces of iron between the armature and the base of the magnets, these are fastened to the magnets and form an arc of a circle on the inner side. These are called the field or pole pieces.

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Be your farm large or small, we can supply you with just the implements you need—Plows from the small One-Horse Plow to one turning 18 furrows;

Cultivators from 10 to 26 Teeth; Disc Harrows from the small sizes up to the big Tandem Disc for use with Tractor, and Drag Harrows in a big variety of styles and sizes.

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Absolutely dust-proof, all the gears including the final drive being enclosed in a dust-proof housing and running in oil. All moving parts and engine are protected from dust, grit, mud and dirt. This eliminates the friction that wears out machinery and wastes power.

The Lauson is "FULL JEWELLED." It runs as easily and as reliably as a high grade watch because of these "jewels"—the 24 Hyatt and Timken roller ball bearings.

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Built for heavy work, it has surplus power which enables it to meet any emergency. It will plow, disc or harrow, pull mower, hay loader, binder or spreader, run ensilage cutter, grain thresher, corn sheller, haul grader or pull stumps. The Lauson-Beaver heavy-duty, valve in head engine, having a 25% surplus of power over the actual rating, although rated a 3-plow tractor, performs in the 4-plow class. And yet it is popularly priced.

It will pay you to study Lauson construction, because, in every particular, it is the final development of tractor building—strong and rugged as a locomotive, but having the mechanical perfection of a high grade watch. Simple to operate, it performs reliably and without annoying, expensive breakdowns, when steady work counts for so much in farm production.

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SPECIFICATIONS

Rating—Drawbar H. P. 15; Belt H. P. 25.
Engine—4½-in. bore by 6-in. stroke, valve in head.
Number Cylinders and Cycle—Four.
Normal Speed—R. P. M. 950.
Lubrication System—Splash and force feed.
Ignition—Dixie Magneto.
Carburetor and Fuel System—Kingston Gravity Feed.
Cooling System—Perfex Radiator.
Belt Pulley—18-inch by 8 inch; 475 R. P. M.
Number Speeds Forward—Two.
Transmission—Lauson Selective Type, sliding gear; oil tempered gears.
Speed—M. P. H., Low 1½; plowing 2¾; high 2¾.
Number Wheels—Four.
Drive Wheels—54-inch diameter; 12-inch face.
Guide Wheels—32-inch diameter; 6-inch face.
Wheelbase—86-inch. Tread—52-inch.
Starter—Christensen Compressed Air.
Total weight, less fuel, water, oil and lugs, 6,000 lbs.
Shipping weight with standard equipment, 6,500 lbs.

Breen Motor Company . . . Winnipeg
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Saskatchewan-Lauson Tractor Co., Saskatoon
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The John Lauson Manufacturing Co.
New Holstein, Wisconsin

The Grain Growers' Guide

will flow straight across and be interrupted by or bent around the turns of the winding. When in this position we say that the winding is cutting a large number of lines of force.

The L side of coil is starting to cut the lines of force in an upward direction and the R side of coil is cutting down. When the armature is in the position at 6, the lines of force find a path across the top and bottom of the core. In the position shown at 8, the lines of force are again flowing through the core but in an opposite direction from position 5. This provides an arrangement whereby lines of force are first caused to flow through the armature in one direction, then provided with a path without going through the armature, then again caused to flow

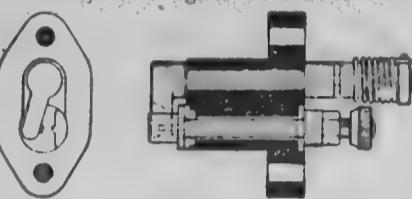
the "Jump Spark," sometimes called "low tension" and "high tension" systems. Both of these systems have their merits. The "Jump Spark" is used more extensively than the "Make and Break," however, the latter is simpler and is used largely on slow and medium speed engines.

"Make and Break" System

In the "Make and Break" system a spark is formed within the cylinder by making a circuit and breaking it again. If the ends of the wires of a primary battery or a mechanical generator are brought together, current will flow. If the wires are suddenly separated, an electric spark is formed between them and the current ceases to flow until they are again brought into contact. The spark is formed because of the tendency of the current to keep up the momentum of the flow even after the circuit is broken; a spark formed in this way would not be great enough to ignite a charge of fuel and air in an engine cylinder, so that it is necessary to use some means to intensify the spark.

The device used in connection with dry cells and some low-tension magnetos for a "make and break" ignition system is known as a spark coil. A sectional view of a spark coil is shown at Fig. 33. The coil is made up of a soft iron core, A, consisting of a bundle of soft iron wires, around which is wound several layers of well-insulated copper wire. The two ends of the wire are attached to the two binding posts, B and C. When an electric current is caused to flow through the winding of the coil, the core becomes a magnet, setting up a magnetic field around the wire. When the circuit is broken and the core suddenly loses its magnetism, the magnetic field suddenly collapses. This causes the winding to discharge its current, intensifying the spark at the point of breaking in the circuit.

The "make and break" ignitor is a mechanical device for making and breaking the spark within the engine cylinder. Fig. 34 shows two views of a "make and break" ignitor. This device is too well-known to require a detailed description. Briefly, it is made of a cast-iron body and has two steel pins, called electrodes, passing through the body. Both electrodes carry on the inner end (right hand view, Fig. 34)



through the armature in an opposite direction. This sets up in the winding an electric current, a current generated in this way is called an alternating current as it first flows in one direction, then in a reverse direction because the lines of force flowing in one direction cause a current to flow in one direction, and as the lines of force are reversed the current also is reversed. The maximum output of current is obtained when the winding of the armature is cutting the greatest number of lines of force and at the point where the direction of the lines of force have just been reversed. This point is just as the wing of the armature leaves the field or pole piece, as shown at E in 7. How the reversal in the current takes place is shown at 9. In 5 the L side of the coil was cutting the lines of force in an upward direction and as current is only produced at the point where the lines of force change from one direction through the core to the opposite direction, the L side was moving in an upward direction at 7, where the reversal took place. At 9 the L side is starting to cut in at downward direction and R in an upward direction, therefore the coil will cut lines in an opposite direction and the flow of the current will be in opposite direction for the next half revolution. Current is produced in the direct current magnet in the same manner as in the alternating machine but is taken into the outside circuit by different means.

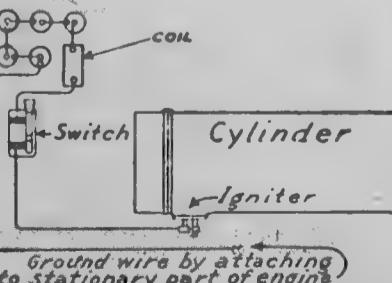
Timing of Magneto

It is necessary to time a magneto producing alternating current, to have the armature in the position in which it gives its maximum output of current when the ignition mechanism is at the point where the spark is required within the engine cylinder. This type of magneto must be driven by positive means such as gears or chain to keep it in step with the engine. In timing a magneto the engine should be placed on inner dead centre on the compression stroke, the advance and retard mechanism on the magneto should be placed at full retard position, the armature should be turned in the direction of rotation until the armature wing is just leaving the field piece, and the gears slipped into mesh and secured in that position.

Two Systems of Ignition

There are two ignition systems in general use the "Make and Break" and

BATTERY

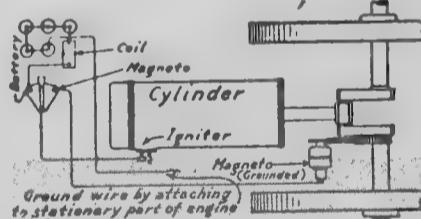


***Fig. 35.—Wiring Diagram for "Make and Break" Ignition with Batteries and Coil.

***Courtesy I.H.C.

"Jump Spark" Ignition

The "jump spark" system, as the term applies, is a system in which the spark which causes ignition in the engine cylinder, jumps across the points of a spark plug without the points coming in contact. There are no moving parts required within the cylinder in this system. A "jump spark" plug is shown at Fig. 37, with all the different parts named. The plug here shown is of porcelain, as the insulation is of that material. In some plugs, mica is used instead of porcelain.



***Fig. 36.—Wiring Diagram for "Make and Break" Ignition with Batteries, Coil and Rotary Magneto.

a point of an alloy, capable of resisting high temperatures and possessing the qualities of electrical conductivity. One electrode is stationary and is insulated from the igniter body, while the other is movable and is in metallic contact with the body, and can be moved in such a way as to bring the two points together or separate them. The movable electrode is caused to make and break the contact with the stationary electrode by a trip finger and spring (left hand view). Fig. 35 shows the usual way of wiring an engine with "make and break" ignition system using dry cells in series, connection and spark coil.

At Fig. 36 is outlined the same method with rotary magneto included, using three-point switch for additional connection.

The wire carrying the current is attached to the binding post on top of the plug, the current flows down the wire in the centre of the plug and jumps to the short wire attached to the base of the plug body and returns by way of the metal in the engine to complete the circuit. In order to get the current to jump this gap, it must be under extremely high voltage. A pressure of several thousand volts is necessary to cause the current to jump across the gap at the points, not only must the resistance of the air gap be overcome, but the added resistance of the compression in the cylinder must also be taken into consideration. Because a spark occurs at the points in the open air, it does not necessarily indicate that there will be a spark at the points when the plug is screwed into the engine cylinder. In order to obtain a sufficiently high voltage for "jump spark" ignition when a battery or a low-tension magneto is used, it is necessary to employ an induction coil. Induction coils are of two classes—vibrating and non-vibrating.

Vibrating Induction Coil

A sectional view of a vibrating coil is represented at Fig. 38. It has a soft iron core in the centre, similar to the core of the "make and break" spark coil. Around this coil are several turns of heavy insulated copper wire, one end of which is connected to binding post B, and the other end to yoke C.

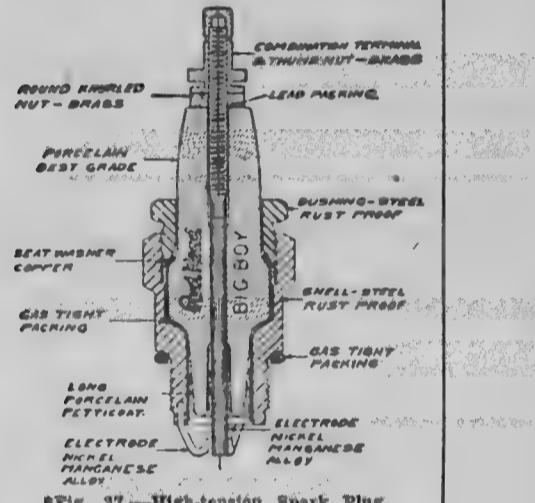


Fig. 37.—High-tension Spark Plug.

This is called the primary winding. The primary winding is surrounded by heavy insulation, and over the outside of this are wound a great number of turns of very fine insulated wire, which is called the secondary winding. One end of the secondary winding is connected to the binding post F, and the other to the binding post B. At the binding post M there is a flat spring, known as a vibrator spring, on the top side of which there is a contact point similar to the points of a "make and break" ignitor. At the end of the spring, directly over the soft iron core, is a piece of soft iron, D. At the end of the yoke C, immediately above the point carried in the vibrator spring, is an adjustable screw, E, which also carries a point. The tension of the spring is upwards, holding the two points in contact. If the positive terminal of a battery is connected at M and the opposite terminal at B, current will flow from the battery to the binding post M, through the vibrator spring to the point to the screw E, when the points are in contact through the yoke C to one end of the primary winding, through the winding to the bind post B, and return to the negative side of the battery making the circuit complete. When the current flows through the primary winding the core becomes a magnet and attracts the piece of soft iron D. As the vibrator spring is pulled down it separates the points and the current is broken. When the current ceases to flow the core loses its magnetism, and the tension of the spring brings the points together again, once more establishing the flow of the current in the circuit. Up to this point the action of the induction coil is much the same as a "make and break" ignition system.

This making and breaking of the circuit and magnetizing and de-magnetizing of the core continues very

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"Old Number One" Still on the Job

IT was F. Gasperich, owner of OilPull No. 314, one of the first 30-60's built—and also still on the job—that first told us about "Old Number One."

"There is a bit of sentiment attached to the OilPull machine, familiarly called 'Old Number One,'" he wrote. "It has been in our vicinity ever since its purchase in 1910 and is still on the job, running better than many new tractors of other makes. It is owned by Frank Schultz, of Agar, S. Dak., and I don't believe there is a man in this state who has done more plowing and threshing with OilPull machines. Recently I had an opportunity of witnessing the performance of this old OilPull and I will say that it is still a marvel of reliability."

So we asked Frank Schultz to tell us of his experience with the pioneer OilPull, and he writes as follows:

"I have done more work with my 30-60 OilPull tractor than any other engine around this part of the country. I don't know just how many hundreds of acres it has plowed or bushels it has threshed, but she's always been on the job and never lacked for power."

"Some of my neighbors have so-called oil burning engines, but when they get down to a hard pull, they're a lot better on gasoline. Many a time I've had 'Old Number One' running on heavy load all day without a stop and she never overheats. This I don't believe any other tractor owner in this part of the country can say. As far as burning kerosene is concerned, it is the only real kerosene burner that I know of."

"And the OilPull has a lot of reserve power,

which a fellow needs going up steep hills breaking sod in South Dakota. It's the only engine I know that is under-rated.

"The OilPull has more bearing surface and larger shafts than any tractor I've ever seen. I also like the heavy foundation to hold the motor and gearing in place. The carburetor is as simple a mixing device as can be made.

"When you see the OilPull work in the belt you realize the power it develops—how steady the power is and how easily it handles the largest separator.

"In my day I've operated a good many different makes of tractors, but I have yet to see one that will last and stand up like the Rumely OilPull. All the repairs that have been bought for 'Old Number One' would not amount to \$200."

What a tractor can do is best told by what it has done. What "Old Number One" OilPull has done during all these years sets a record for tractor performance that anyone can well use as a standard by which to judge any tractor made.

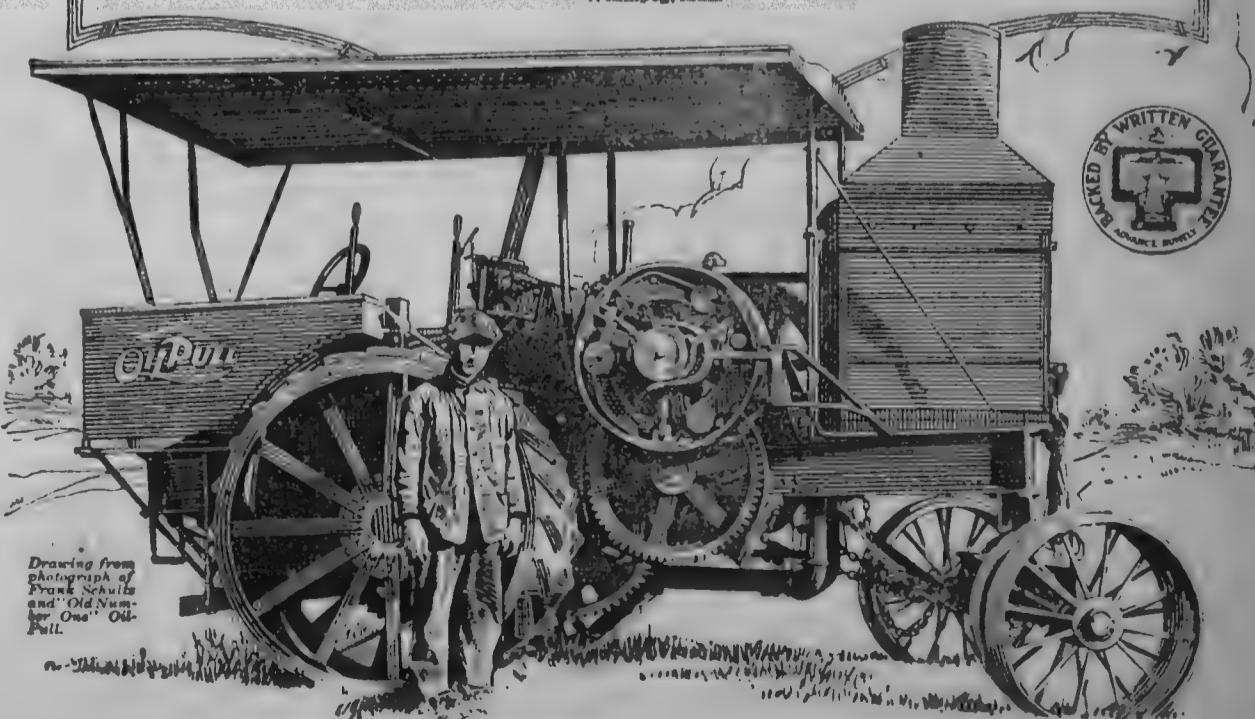
Moreover, into every OilPull is built the same long life, dependability and economy that "Old Number One" has proved out—it's just an example of what OilPull tractors are doing today for over 8,000 owners.

You can get a Rumely OilPull in a size to fit your farm—anywhere from 3 to 10 plows. And Rumely service is within reach of your telephone—no matter where you are—through 26 branch houses, at which are maintained constantly a full stock of machines and repair parts.

Let us send you the OilPull catalog.

ADVANCE-RUMELY THRESHER COMPANY, (Inc.)

La Porte, Indiana
Calgary, Alta. Regina, Sask. Saskatoon, Sask.
Winnipeg, Man.



Drawing from photograph of Frank Schultz and "Old Number One" OilPull.

Oldest and Largest Gas Engine Company in Canada



24-12 H.P.



The Drive that Pulls

SEVEN SPEED FRICTION TRANSMISSION

Guarantees Economy

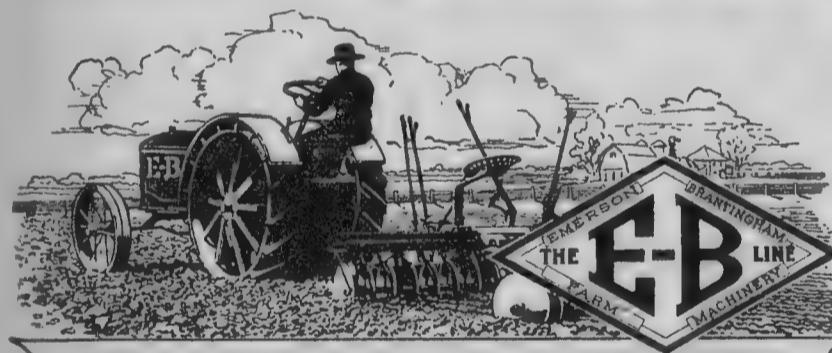
Friction transmission gives instant command of seven speeds—forward or reverse—which can be changed while the tractor is in motion. It only draws from the motor the actual power required, and eliminates power-wasting gears.

The motor is a Waukesha, heavy duty, 4-cylinder engine that develops almost 40 h.p. at normal speed, and has a surplus reserve of 50% over rating. Ball bearings; 12-inch road wheels; strong steel channel frame; working parts fully protected from dirt; internal road gears and special steering device, are only some of the features which combine to perfect this machine. It pays to own one.

Write for our free illustrated catalogue D

Gould Shapley & Muir Co., Limited

Brantford Portage la Prairie Regina Calgary



See That Your New Disc Harrow Carries the "E-B" Trademark

BECAUSE it's evidence of the genuine E-B. The trademark gives you all the E-B values—Reputation, Dependability, Service, Economy, Convenience.

Study this E-B harrow at your dealer's.

Note how the long levers make gang shifting easy.

Not only is the handling easier but the work is better.

Can be hitched to any tractor. Have your dealer give you complete details of this Harrow.

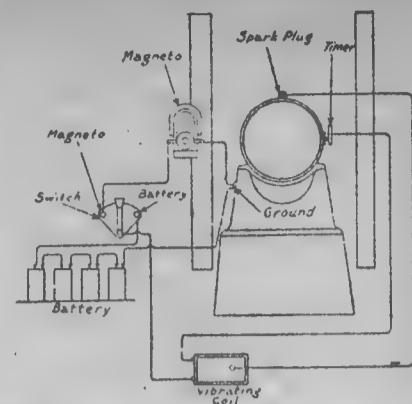
Emerson-Brantingham Implement Co., Inc., Regina, Sask. Tudhope, Anderson & Co., Winnipeg, Man., Calgary, Alta.

E-B
Disc Harrows

rapidly, so rapid that the vibrator buzzes. Lines of magnetic force are thus caused to flow, then suddenly collapse in the primary winding. This flowing of lines of force sets up within the secondary winding an induced current of high voltage, sufficiently high to jump a considerable distance in the open air or across the spark plug points when under compression in the cylinder. The current which makes the spark does not come from the battery, but is a current that is induced by magnetism in the secondary winding. The current from the battery is only used to operate the coil, or to create the magnetism.

The Condenser

A "jump spark" coil is not complete without a device called a condenser, in fact would be of little use without it. Since the making and breaking of the primary circuit at the points is very similar to a "make and break" ignitor there will be considerable sparking at the points. This would not only cause the points to burn out quickly, but it would destroy the action of the coil by allowing the current to continue to flow. The success of the coil depends on the sudden stoppage of the current when the points separate. The purpose of the condenser is to reduce the spark-



***Fig. 39.—Wiring Diagram for "Jump Spark" Ignition, with Batteries, Coil, and Rotary Magneto.

neto is used with a non-vibrating coil, the breaker is usually carried on the end of the armature shaft.

High-Tension Magneto

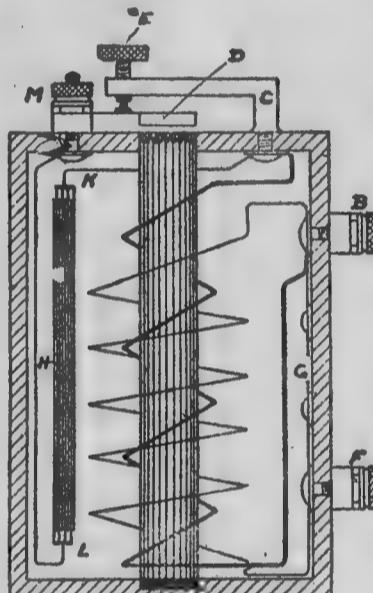
A magneto, which is used in connection with "make and break" ignition is called a low-tension magneto. One which is used for "jump spark" ignition in connection with an induction coil is known as a semi-high-tension magneto. However, it only produces low-tension current, the high-tension current necessary for "jump spark" ignition being produced in the secondary winding of the coil.

A true high-tension magneto differs from a low-tension magneto in that all the necessary mechanism to produce a high-tension current are contained within the magneto itself. The principal difference in construction is that there are two windings within the magneto in place of but one in the low-tension magneto. The high-tension magneto is really a combination of the low-tension magneto and induction coil in a single unit.

Impulse Starter

An impulse starter, which is used to a considerable extent in connection with high-tension magnetos is shown at Fig. 40. The purpose of this device is to hold the armature from revolving when starting the engine until the point at which the spark is required to occur is reached, at which point the armature is thrown rapidly forward in the direction of rotation, thus causing a spark of greater intensity than if the armature and engine speed maintained the same relation.

For starting the engine the pawl B holds the armature from rotating by dropping into notch A after being released from lever C. The armature is held in this position, increasing the tension of a spring within the mechanism until the point D strikes the side of the pawl B, lifting it out of the



*Fig. 38.—Vibrating Induction Coil.

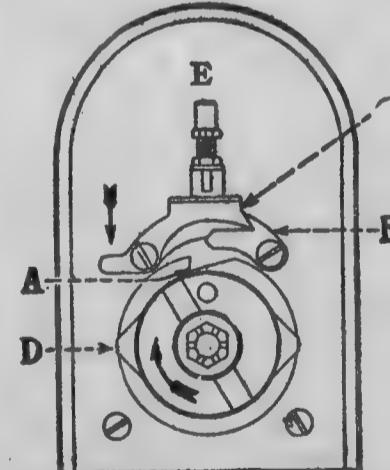
ing at the points and arrest the flow of the current in the primary circuit.

The condenser H is made up of a number of sheets of tinfoil, each sheet being separated from the next two sheets by layers of paraffin paper. Alternate sheets are connected together, as shown at K, whilst the others are connected at L. A wire leads from L to binding post M, and one from K to the terminal at yoke G. A current of electricity will always follow the line of least resistance and a current flowing in the direction M, E, C, when the points are together, will meet with less resistance; when the points are separated to flow into the half of the condenser connected at L than to make a spark and jump across the points. When the current flows in the opposite direction it will flow into the other half of the condenser at K, when the points separate. When the points come together again the current surges out of the condenser and adds its volume to the current going through the circuit.

A wiring diagram for jump spark ignition with batteries and a low-tension magneto with a vibrating coil is outlined at Fig. 39.

Non-Vibrating Coil

The non-vibrating coil serves the same purpose as the vibrating coil. The general construction and internal wiring are the same. It differs in that the circuit is made and broken by mechanical means instead of by a vibrator and spring operated by a spring and magnetism. With the mechanical breaker the contact is made and broken just once for each ignition point, so that but one spark is made at the plug; where, as with the vibrator coil, a stream of sparks is made as long as the timer is in contact. Where a mag-



***Fig. 40.—Magneto Diagram, Showing Impulse Starter Hooked Up, or Out of Action, and Magneto Operating as Rotary.

notch A. The tension of the spring causes the armature to spring forward rapidly, thus producing the spark. This is repeated until the armature is revolving at about two hundred revolutions per minute, when the pawl B is automatically hooked up.

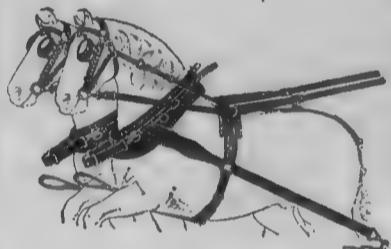
This is only one of the many types of impulse starters in use. All serve the same purpose and operate on the same principle.

There's a Time and Place For Every Article Shown in the U. G. G. Catalog

There's a
U.G.G.
Catalog
for you.

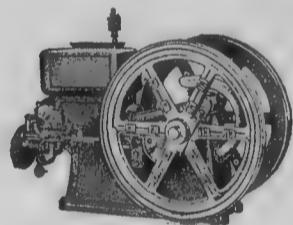
Better
Write for it
To-day.

These are Timely Suggestions The Time to Order is Now



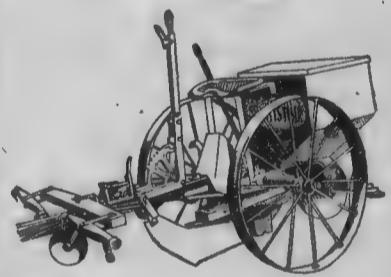
U.G.G. Guaranteed Harness

The above illustration shows our H. 17 Farm Team Plow Harness, which is one of the best of its kind, and a remarkable value at the price. It is heavy, and unusually well-made of best materials and reliable workmanship. Price: F.O.B. Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon or Calgary, \$34.40. Our 1919 catalog will give you much information on the harness question.



U.G.G. Farm Engines

The famous "Hercules" Throttle-Governed Kerosene engines in 3, 5, 7, 9 and 12 H.P. sizes. A reliable engine built to meet every requirement of farm labor. Economical, simple, easy to start and operate, and every size built with power to spare. Stationary or Portable—Our 1919 catalog will give you full information.



U.G.G. Potato Planter

The "Splittsoster" Potato Planter, sold by the United Grain Growers, Limited,

is known in every potato-growing dis-

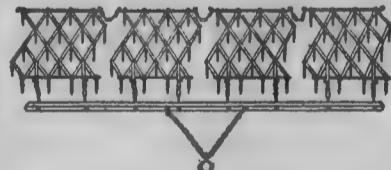
trict on the continent. It will not only

plant your potatoes, but it will plant

them in a way that will give you the

biggest possible yield. Let our catalog

tell you more about it.



U.G.G. Drag Harrows

We have a large stock of Diamond

Harrows on hand for immediate ship-

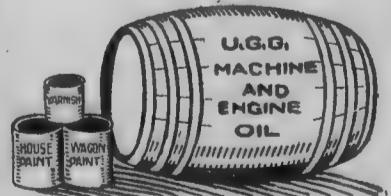
ment. Also Channel Steel Lever Har-

rows and Boss Harrows. Our 1919

catalog gives full particulars. Send for

it and be ready when the time comes.

It's free for the asking.



Paints—Oils—Greases

With spring comes the call for limber-

ing up. Your machines need greasing,

oiling and painting. United Grain

Growers, Limited, handle only the best

quality paints and lubricants. In buy-

ing you must depend greatly upon the

advice and character of the company

selling it. Our new 1919 catalog gives

you all information necessary.

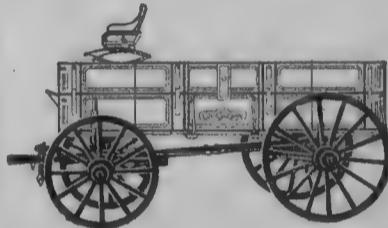
You do not have to be a Shareholder to do business with the United Grain Growers Limited. Our service is open to every farmer. Farmers by the tens of thousands who are not shareholders know that they do better for themselves by dealing with this company.



U. G. G. Special Auto-Seat Buggy.
with Round Corner Body

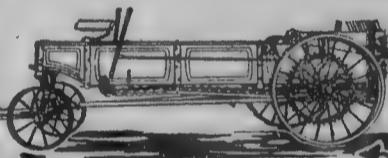
U.G.G. Buggies

Honesty of construction; finest of materials and workmanship; and elegance in design and finish have placed the stamp of approval on the entire line of U.G.G. Buggies. The illustration at left shows our V-14 "Special," which is in every way worthy of being a leader. Has round-corner body, extra wide auto seat with leather spring cushions and back. Body, plain back; gears, Brewster green. Price: F.O.B. Winnipeg, \$140.86; Regina or Saskatoon, \$144.06; Calgary, \$145.95. Our new 1919 catalog gives a detailed description of this and many other styles of Buggies and Wagons, with a wide range of attractive prices.



U.G.G. Farm Wagons

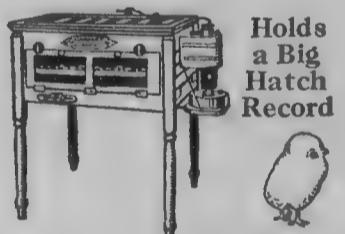
Built sturdy and strong of finest selected materials and painstaking workmanship, the U.G.G. Farm Wagon has gained the confidence of the Western farmer. It is built exactly to U.G.G. specifications and will give long and satisfactory service. Our 1919 catalog will convince you that this is the wagon to buy.



*The Best Crop Insurance
you can place on your farm*

U.G.G. Manure Spreaders

A reliable manure spreader is the best crop insurance that you can carry. It also increases the value of your land. The U.G.G. Low Down "Bloom" Spreader has many features that make it best—All-steel gear, endless roller apron, insuring positive drive, large capacity. Our 1919 catalog gives full details.



Holds
a Big
Hatch
Record

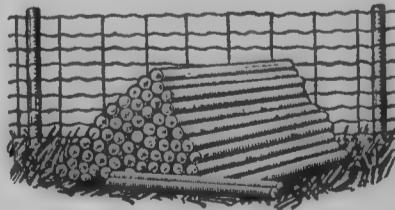
U.G.G. Incubators

Do not experiment with an unknown or untried Incubator—The U.G.G. Indoor Cabinet Incubator is a proven success and holds a big hatch record. If you are interested in poultry farming you should have our 1919 catalog of Incubators, Brooders and Hovers. You will find it a helpful guide in raising healthy chicks.



Building Material

No matter what your requirements may be, this company can be of economic service and saving to you in the handling of your orders for Lumber, Roofing, Building Paper, Lime, Plaster, Cement, Sash and Doors, Nails, Screws, etc. Our 1919 catalog will surprise you with its abundance of information on these subjects.



Wire Fencing and Fence Posts

United Grain Growers, Limited, handle large quantities of Barb Wire, Wire Fencing and Fence Posts, and are in a position to quote most interesting prices on carload lots. Our 1919 catalog shows many styles of wire fencing and farm gates, and explains the advantages of clubbing orders with your neighbors.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton.

SAVE
\$10~~00~~ TO \$15~~00~~
\$20~~00~~ TO \$30~~00~~
 per cow per year
 with a

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR

Formerly, with butter-fat at 25 to 35 cents a pound, a De Laval Cream Separator saved \$10 to \$15 per cow per year over gravity skimming.

Now with butter-fat selling at 50 to 65 cents a pound, and even higher, the saving with a De Laval is doubled.

If you have only two cows and are selling cream or making butter, a De Laval will soon save enough to pay for itself.

With butter-fat at present prices you need a De Laval more than ever before, and if you already have an inferior or half-worn-out separator, your cream loss with such a machine is too big to be neglected.

The best cream separator you can get is the only machine you can afford to use these days, and creamery-men, dairy authorities and the 2,325,000 De Laval users all agree that the De Laval is the world's greatest cream saver. They know from experience that the De Laval skims the closest, lasts the longest and gives the best service.

Order your De Laval now and let it begin saving cream for you right away. See the local De Laval agent, or, if you don't know him, write to the nearest De Laval office as below.



The De Laval Company, Ltd.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA. Sole manufacturers in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators and Ideal Green Feed Silos. Alpha Gas Engines, Alpha Churns and Butter-Workers. Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request.

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG
VANCOUVER

OVER 2,325,000 DE LAVALS IN DAILY USE

MINNEDOSA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

1st Annual Sale of Pure-Bred and Grade Livestock

MINNEDOSA, MAN., MARCH 26th, 1919

We Solicit your Consignments. Entries Close March 15, 1919.

CATALOGUES WILL BE READY MARCH 15, 1919.

T. D. TAYLOR, Committee Chairman. J. A. Lamont, Sec.-Treas.

19⁹⁵ Upward American Cream
SEPARATOR

Thousands in Use giving splendid satisfaction justifies investigating our wonderful offer: a brand new, well made, easy running, easily cleaned, perfect skimming separator only \$19.95. Skims warm or cold milk closely. Makes thick or thin cream. Different from picture, which illustrates our low priced. Bowl is a sanitary marvel and embodies all our latest improvements. Our Absolute Guarantee Protects You. Besides wonderfully low prices and generous trial terms, our offer includes our—

Easy Monthly Payment Plan

Whether dairy is large or small, do not fail to get our great offer. Our highly illustrated catalog SENT FREE on request, is a most complete, elaborate and interesting book on cream separators. Learn how an American Separator may pay for itself while in use. Shipments made promptly from Winnipeg, Man., St. John, N. B., and Toronto, Ont. Write today for catalog and see our big money saving proposition.

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., Box 1216, Bainbridge, New York



A Study in Holstein Character.

Many years of selective genius and careful breeding are at the back of this queenly herd as caught by the artist on Kingwood Farm, Mentor, Ohio.

The Dairy Convention

Co-operation, Inspiration and Resolution ran through all Departments

HERE were dairymen present from many of the provinces of the Dominion and experts from the States. The various phases of the industry were well covered and their relations shown, improvement and standardization of dairy products were all in the air but the cow was queen. Never has she before been so exalted.

The reports of the association showed health and growth. Quality products were much in evidence in the show itself and the crowded convention was unanimous for still higher ideals in the future.

George A. Barr

The chief of the dairy division at Ottawa described, in a very interesting way, the difficult work of the judges in awarding prizes in the excellent and large butter exhibit. He wished to emphasize the great uniformity and quality in all classes. He would recommend that the makers of the few inferior samples study carefully the essentials in quality butter making and the score card. Many of these minor defects which seriously affected the score could be remedied with very little difficulty.

There were three things that he would draw particular attention to in better butter, namely, percentage of moisture, weight and short grain. He congratulated the west upon having produced at this show some of the finest butter he had ever seen, and urged for the maintenance of their high western standards and the excellent system of grading which we already had, but he warned that the work of the graders should most rigidly conform to the system.

Mr. Barr, was, unfortunately, called home near the beginning of the convention on account of his family having been taken down with "flu."

J. J. Farrell

The ex-dairy commissioner of Minnesota, expressed distinct surprise at the splendid dairy exhibit in a country that had only been organized for dairying a few short years, an industry that depends entirely for its standard upon careful and strict organization.

It was owing, he said, to the vitality and necessity of dairy products that men in arms had been great consumers. There is a natural law that nations only can be great if great producers. But conditions will arise from time to time that will almost make business seem impossible. As for example, the struggle for markets, the manufacturers coming in between the producer and consumer, and at times economic difficulties during periods of dear feed when the producer does his work at a loss. The territories out here seem too large for the great producers to be successful if production and distribution are tied together. Each phase is too large in modern competition to work together.

There is a short season of pastures and a long season of feeding in this country which again affects the industry from the labor and feed standpoints, and the cost of production. The stabilization of the industry will be retarded as long as the great body of consumers clamor for cheap food pro-

ducts. But upon the permanence of this industry depends its successful development, and it cannot become permanent unless the producer gets a fair return for his labor. If westerners cannot have harmony in the industry it will be retarded. The West has been free of clashes and conflicts so far. His own state of Minnesota had not been so fortunate, so his advice was the result of experiences which would probably arise in the ordinary course of events in the Canadian West, as the population increased.

The provincial governments should be commended for the assistance rendered to dairy bodies, private or co-operative. There were people in every city of the Dominion suffering from the want of milk products, because the producer has had to take what he could get for his product. The same conflict does not exist in the manufacture of other articles. Mr. Farrell asked why there should be a substitute product, and any complaint about paying a good price for a natural product such as a pound of butter or a quart of milk that could not be replaced as vital foods. Experience in just legislation has been that things must be called by their right names. The argument that oleomargarine was better than some poor butter was a poor argument in its favor. Good butter could always be had, and no butter at all was better than poor butter; the ideals of all dairymen are that the product must be good.

The dairy industry must become one of the great foundations of a great state. It must stretch out to all feasible markets; when the value of food products is installed in our educational system, then the dairy system will be stabilized. The composition of milk and its food value should be made one of the most fundamental lessons in agriculture and essential in human diet. The war has shown that the product of the cow has revitalized many lives in famine-stricken countries.

Professor Washburn

The Manitoba Dairy Convention entertained the Canadian Women's Club on Thursday night. The feature of that meeting was the clear intense and striking address delivered by Professor Washburn, head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry, University of Minnesota. He spoke on "Milk Products in Their Relation to American Dietary."

No one who listened to his sentences could come away without a better appreciation of the actual value of milk in the public health, and particularly in feeding children. Its cheapness; its essential vitamins; its universality, were driven home as point after point was made and illustrated on clearly illuminated charts. Professor Washburn has spent years in scientific examination of milk values and the rearing of young on milk as compared with other foods and knows what he is talking about. He showed by vital statistics the appalling death rate caused by the lack of quality milk for babies in the American cities, and concluded that it was cheaper to buy a cow than to pay for a funeral. It is almost incredible that the per capita consumption of liquor in

GREAT DISPERSION SALE of 35 HEAD



of Registered Percheron
and Belgian Stallions,
Mares, Colts and Fillies

At
Mosiman Bros.' Farm
GUERNSEY, SASK.
on Tuesday, March 25
1919
also 55 head of Grade
Cattle and all Imple-
ments used on the
farm. Watch The
Guide for further an-
nouncements and par-
ticulars. Catalogs
about March 1st.

MOSIMAN BROS., Guernsey, Sask.

D. W. WARNER & SONS'

Large Dispersion Sale of Pure-Bred
Unregistered Milking Shorthorns

The Ideal Cow for the Mixed Farmer

The entire herd of D. W. Warner & Sons, of Edmonton and Tosfield,
consisting of:-

2 Mature Bulls; 49 Mature Cows; 1 Yearling Bull; 20 Two-year-old
Heifers; 11 Bull Calves; 21 Yearling Heifers
15 Heifer Calves.

Will be offered for Sale by Public Auction at the Edmonton Stockyards, North
Edmonton, on March 5, 1919. Sale begins at 10 o'clock a.m.

Mr. Warner's experience in breeding this particular kind of cattle dates back
over 35 years. Nothing but Registered Shorthorn Bulls of the best milking
strains have been used by him in building up this herd, including Alberta Boy,
Otterburn, Montford, Dakota Chief, Braemar McKay and Glengarry Chieftan. The
last two are included in the sale and belong to the best milking Shorthorn families
in Canada today. In the development of the herd three objects have been kept in
view: the securing of animals of large size, deep milking capacity, and dark red
color. The farmer who wants to raise cows worth milking and steers worth feeding,
should secure some of these animals.

S. W. Parsley
Auctioneer

D. W. Warner & Sons
Owners

R. D. Purdy
Clerk

VANSTONE & ROGERS

Importers of Percherons, Clydesdales and Belgians



North Battleford, Sask.

Canada's Largest Percheron Importers

Canada's Largest Clydesdale Dealers

Canada's Largest Belgian Importers

We have in our barns here, over
80 head of big, drafty Percheron,
Clydesdale and Belgian Stallions,
from yearlings up, and most of
these are ton horses in condition.

We never had as many big,
sound "A" grade horses, nor so
many prize winners as we have
now, and every horse carries our
guarantee.

In Percherons, we have many
State Winners—and a wonderful
lot of big, drafty colts, rising
as well as size.

In Belgians, we have horses up to 2,300 pounds that have quality
as well as size.

In Clydesdales, we have the winners of the classes foaled in 1916
at Toronto, Ottawa, Guelph, and other good shows.

Reasonable time on stallions to responsible parties, but no cash payment
will pay a wonderful dividend.

SHORTHORN BULLS

We have landed a splendid lot of straight Scotch and Scotch-kipped Bulls of
best breeding obtainable, from nine months to two years. No better bred animals
can be bought and they have been carefully selected for individual merit.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULLS

We have a carload of these bulls to land this week. These were purchased at the
home of Dr. H. Brown, President of the Aberdeen Angus Society, and have the
quality and breeding that is being asked for today.

SHROPSHIRE BULLS

A few imported and Canadian-bred registered Ewes in lamb to imported rams
for sale.

Full Line of Belgian and Percheron Stallions at Calgary.

VANSTONE AND ROGERS

A. A. McDONALD, Mgr., 1506 13th Street CALGARY, Alta.

FULLER'S HEREFORDS

First Annual Draft Sale

to be held at

REGINA

**March 12th and
13th, 1919**



BRITISHER FAIRFAX, Hereford Calf, a Prize Winner at all the Western
Summer Fairs, 1918. Bred, Owned and Exhibited by G. E. Fuller.

This is one of the best lots of Herefords ever offered for sale in Saskatchewan. They are a choice
lot and sired by such bulls as Britisher Jr., Perfection Lad and Paul Mack. A number of the
heifers have been bred to Beau Donald 203rd.

A rare opportunity for Saskatchewan breeders to secure the best blood lines in cattle breeding
at their own prices.

Catalogue of breeding furnished day of sale

ARM RIVER STOCK FARM

GEO. E. FULLER
Proprietor

GIRVIN, SASK.

The offering includes
**12 BULLS and
10 FEMALES**

and will be sold in
conjunction with the

**REGINA BULL
SALE**

PERCHERONS AND BELGIANS

The Home of the Champions

New importation just arrived, consisting of Percheron Stallions and Females, all young and of outstanding quality. One of the two-year-olds weighs 2,246 pounds and will make a great show and stock horse. I have also a Filly and Colt, rising two, which will be hard to beat anywhere.

In addition to the above horses, I have George P., as well as the three-year-old Black Espoir, first in his class at Regina, 1917. Also the Brandon, Regina and Saskatchewan Grand Champion three-year-old Belgian Stallion, Fox de Roosbeke.

My Stallions run 80 per cent, and over as foal getters. Write me or come and see them.



Percheron Stallion, George P., Undefeated Champion, Winner of Grand Championship at Regina Summer Show, Regina Winter Fair, 1917, and Brandon Winter Fair, 1918.

DR. CHAS. HEAD

2017 ANGUS STREET

REGINA, SASK.

Hunter's Horses Clydesdales and Percherons

In CLYDESDALES, I have a few good Colts, rising two, three, and four years old, by Baron's Best, Dunure Sontar, Scotia's Pride, Dunure Ivory, and others. I have also a few head of choice young CLYDESDALE MARES.

In PERCHERONS, I am offering six two-year-old Colts, growthy, acclimated horses, which will prove highly serviceable sires. Also the ten-year-old Calgary Prize-winning Belgian Stallion, Le Capitaine, a proved foal getter. Write me for particulars. Stables in town.

W. W. HUNTER

OLDS, ALTA.



BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE HEIFERS, COWS, SHEEP

We can supply buyers with Alberta-bred Cattle and Sheep in lots, shipped anywhere. All stock personally inspected by a member of the firm. We are the largest shippers of livestock in Alberta. Breeders of Shropshire and Oxfordshire Sheep.

Wade & Jack BOX U. STOCKYARDS Calgary, Alta.

Clydesdale Stallions FOR SALE OR TRADE

I am offering for sale the well-known Clydesdale Stallion, Scotland's Major, imp., 1889, seven years old, by Scotland Yet, by Royal Favorite, and out of Lady Gibson, by Baron Gibson. Also the rising three-year-old, Rich Prince, 1892; sire, Favorite, 11193, by Etonian, imp., and out of Rich Beauty, imp. I will consider trading each or both of these stallions for good purebred Shorthorn cattle. Apply—

JOHN LAING BLACKFALDS, ALTA.
Farm One Mile North of Village.



Scotland's Major

SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS

Herd Headed by the Two Great Bulls—

OAK BLUFF HERO, by Imp. Oakland Star, and WILLOW RIDGE MARQUIS, by Imp. Gainford Marquis.

Bulls, Cows, and Heifers always for sale at most reasonable prices. Special offering at present in bulls from nine months to two years old. Pay the farm a visit. Farm ten miles south-west Calgary, on Priddis' trail.

Stock shipped from Calgary, C.P.R., C.N.R., or G.T.P.

NORMAN HARRISON Priddis, Alta.



Willow Springs Ranch

Canada's Premier Hereford Herd

700 Head of Pure-breds, headed by "Gay Lad 16th," "Gay Lad 40th," "Fairfax Perfection," and other noted herd leaders.

A number of one and two-year-old Bulls and Heifers. Come and look them over. Prices reasonable.

FRANK COLICUT, 836 11th Ave. W., CALGARY, Alta.

Ranch at Crossfield, Alta. JOHN BLISS, Herdsman.

SUNNYBROOK FARM, Stony Plain, Alta.

Special offering of Berkshires—20 head of Boars and Sows, four to five months old, sired by "Amea Rival," 148 imp. These are of the most approved long bacon type, and very smooth. Other pigs all ages. Also a few good Tamworths four to five months old. Am booking orders for Spring pigs, straight American bred, American and Canadian, also American and English crosses. Year old Holstein Bulls from cows giving 70 to 80 pounds milk at the present time. Buy the Best—Write for Prices.

WILLIAM GILBERT

Proprietor

America is about five times that of milk. Out of 100,000,000 people in the United States over 3,000,000 are babies under a year old, and two-thirds of these are being fed cow's milk. Every encouragement must be meted out to the dairyman to help him fight disease and death. This is strikingly urgent when we consider that the risk of feeding a baby on the bottle is eight times as great as feeding it in the natural way. The diet of pigs has been carefully studied by experts and the mortality is not so serious as amongst babies, for we know more about feeding them, about balanced rations for them, and about the health of them, and they are treated more intelligently on the whole than human beings.

Manitoba's Deputy Minister of Agriculture

Mr. Evans clearly impressed the dairymen here with the fact that they were now going through the transition period in the dairy industry. Much had been accomplished in the way of organization and improvement but the industry was not yet permanent. This was a critical year, and the quality of our efforts now will decide the history of agriculture, according to the dictates of the history of agriculture in other countries in the past, which ran something as follows: First came the plow, then grain growing, then livestock, then dairying. The greatest difficulty was to convince the farmer to grow everything that could be grown. This is very essential on account of our geographical situation being so remote from seaboard. If our produce is not as concentrated as possible the cost of haulage will eat up all the profit. Now,

since we are going to engage in competition with other countries of the world in dairy products, the great outstanding essential must be quality, and then more quality.

Commissioner's Report

L. A. Gibson, dairy commissioner, submitted a report that declared the dairymen had come through the most difficult year in their history stronger than ever before. The production of creamery butter for 1918 was almost 1,000,000 pounds greater than 1917, an increase of over 12 per cent. The increase was not confined to any particular part of the province. It indicated that mixed farming and dairying were gaining ground steadily. Between Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba the progress was especially noticeable.

For 1918 the records showed that Manitoba produced 8,450,132 pounds of creamery butter, 9,703,337 pounds dairy butter, and 973,612 pounds cheese, a total of 19,127,081 pounds.

For 1918 the value of the creamery butter produced in Manitoba was \$3,802,559.40 at an average price of 45 cents per pound. The value of the dairy butter was \$3,590,234.69, with an average price of 37 cents per pound. The increase in the production of dairy butter was nearly 6,000,000 pounds, with an increased value of over \$2,000,000. The report shows 42 creameries in operation in Manitoba.

Officers for the year elected were: President, Alexander MacKay, re-elected; W. J. Cummings, vice-president; L. Villeneuve, second vice-president, and L. A. Gibson, dairy commissioner for Manitoba, secretary-treasurer.

Value of Recleaned Screenings

The average results from Lots 2, 11, 5, 8, 6 and 7, for which screenings were the main feed are:

Average daily gain per pig, 1.54 pounds.

Pounds of grain to 100 pounds gain of pork, 453 pounds.

Cost of 100 pounds gain, \$10.34.

The average results from Lots 1, 12, 3, 10, 4 and 9, for which barley was the main feed are:

Average daily gain per pig, 1.5 pounds.

Pounds of grain to 100 pounds gain of pork, 446 pounds.

Cost of 100 pounds gain, \$10.68.

The lots on screenings ate more than those on barley, showing that the feed was palatable. They made slightly larger gains but used slightly more feed to do it. The cost of gains was practically identical.

From this test and a previous one in which similar results were obtained, the conclusion is reached that for finishing pigs, screenings of the type described are fully equal to barley.

Last week word was received from Ottawa that the price of Standard Stock Food Screenings had been cut \$11 per ton in bulk at Fort William. The price now is therefore \$25, f.o.b. Fort William, as against \$36 as before. The 4,000 tons that the government has on hand should meet with a ready sale in the light of their value as established in the above experiments when offered at a price which easily makes them the cheapest good feed available.

Ed. Note.—Screenings such as were used in the above experiments may be secured by writing any one of the provincial departments of agriculture.

Number of lot	1 and 12	2 and 11	3 and 10	4 and 9	5 and 8	6 and 7
Feed used	Barley	Screenings	Barley and Feed Flour	Barley and Shorts	Screenings and Feed Flour	Screenings and Shorts
Number of pigs in lot	10	10	10	10	10	10
Weight at beginning of experiment, Dec. 3, 1918	1,272 lbs.	1,250 lbs.	1,246 lbs.	1,272 lbs.	1,285 lbs.	1,298 lbs.
Weight at end of experiment, Jan. 21, 1919 (49 days)	1,992 lbs.	1,992 lbs.	2,021 lbs.	2,006 lbs.	2,042 lbs.	2,067 lbs.
Total gain	718 lbs.	742 lbs.	775 lbs.	734 lbs.	757 lbs.	769 lbs.
Daily average gain per pig	1.46 lbs.	1.51 lbs.	1.58 lbs.	1.49 lbs.	1.54 lbs.	1.56 lbs.
Total cost of feed	\$77.29	\$75.13	\$83.38	\$77.23	\$81.80	\$78.00
Cost of 100 lbs. gain	\$10.76	\$10.12	\$10.75	\$10.52	\$10.76	\$10.14
Lbs. of feed for 100 lbs. gain	453 lbs.	443 lbs.	432 lbs.	454 lbs.	451 lbs.	460 lbs.
Amounts of feed used:						
Barley at \$45 per ton	3,112 lbs.		2,403 1/2 lbs.	2,386 1/2 lbs.		
Screenings at \$42 per ton			3,248 lbs.		2,164 1/2 lbs.	2,588 lbs.
Feed flour at \$35 per ton				802 1/2 lbs.	821 1/2 lbs.	
Shorts at \$38 per ton					798 1/2 lbs.	864 lbs.
Tankage at \$90 per ton					144 lbs.	144 lbs.

CURDALAC

The standardized liquid coagulant. Scientifically prepared; satisfactory; economical. Endorsed by the leading cheesemakers of Canada. High-scoring cheese is assured by the use of Curdalac.

Gallon jugs (4 in case) and 10-gallon kegs.

GERMTOX

Germicide, disinfectant and deodorant. More active as a germicide than pure carbolic acid. Not a poison. Does not stain. An efficient sterilizer for all dairy utensils.

Gallon and 5-gallon jugs.

SPONGY PEPSIN

The most soluble pepsin for cheese-making. Rigidly standardized. Has no offensive smell or taste. Will keep a year or two if protected from moisture.

Pound, 5-pound and 10-pound tins.

START-O-LAC

A pure culture of lactic-acid-producing bacteria of the most active strain. Produces a clean and active mother-starter, enhancing the flavor of cheese, butter and buttermilk.

Ounce bottles.

Order from your dealer in dairy supplies. Write us for descriptive booklets.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.
WALKERVILLE, ONT. MONTREAL, QUE.

Harness Leather

We are the largest tanners of Chrome and Oak tanned harness leathers, raw hide lace and Chrome shoe leathers in Western Canada. Robes tanned from cattle and horse hides and lined with the best plushette obtainable.

Manufacturers of
Plow Boots and Frost-proof Hair-lined Moccasins. Coats, Furs and Gauntlets made to order.

GET OUR PRICE LIST
The Camrose Tannery Company
CAMROSE, ALTA.

Northern Star Ranch

Pure-bred Suffolk Sheep, from Imported Ram. Both sexes, all ages. Also good Grade Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Write me your wants.

LESTER LEVERS, CASTOR, ALTA.
Phone 404. P.O. Box 263.

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Gasoline and Kerosene Engines



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well known throughout the West for the satisfaction they give. Write for folder. 11 to 6 Horse Power.

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Not a gasoline engine with kerosene-burning attachments, but specially designed and built to successfully run on kerosene. Comes to you fully equipped and ready for work. Mounted on iron base which holds the fuel tank. "Winnipeg Boy" Kerosene Engines are finished with Webster oscillating magneto.

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Formerly Gasoline Engine and Supply Co. Ltd.

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PERCHERONS**The Draft Horse for the Western Farmer**

At the BRANDON WINTER FAIR you will see our Percherons on exhibition. We will offer there a number of Stallions and Mares, in condition, to go out and do their part in improving draft stock. They have size, quality and action.

Apply for Particulars, etc., to

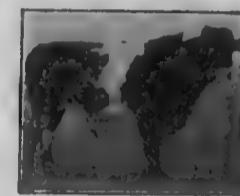
ALLEN REID, R.R. No. 5, Brandon, Man.

**FOR SALE—KING'S RECRUIT (17357)**

SIRE, KING'S BEST (11854) Imp. Sire of Sire, Baron's Best (18930)
DAM, EASTER KATE (20518) Dame of Sire, Daisy of Smithson (13418)
Sire of Dam, Imperial Star (7358) Imp.
Dam of Dam, Mary Hill (12064) Imp.

This horse will be on exhibition at the Brandon Winter Fair. He is gentle. A sure breeder—both his sire and dam being regular breeders and show horses. Intending purchasers should look him up.

JOSEPH HAGERTY, STONY BEACH, SASK.

Caithness Dale, a beautiful Roan

Dam Lady Gainsford by Gainsford Marquis, out of Dale's Gift, champion cow of Canada

Look him up at Brandon Bull Sale, MARCH 4,
before you buy.

Dr. C. H. McNab, Snowflake, Man.

SHORTHORNS

I will sell at Brandon, during Winter Fair Week, a select lot
OF

SHORTHORNS

Females of the best Scotch breeding, with
Calves at foot, as well as some choice Heifers. Don't fail
to see them before you buy.

LORNE C. WILKIN

MYRTLE, MANITOBA

HEREFORDS

See my Offering at Bull Sale

BRANDON, MARCH 4, 1919

TWO YEARLING BULLS
Beau Albert, 31936 and Lillian's Beau, 31937,
by Beau Albany 3rd, 19998.
Reserve your bids, you will be pleased with these.

D. L. STEWART Lena, Man.

Elmhurst Polled Herefords

Largest Polled Hereford Herd in Canada.

Sire at head of herd: Polled Climax, by Polled Echo. Polled Climax sired Marvel's Pride, the \$5,400, ten-months-old calf.

We have for sale a large selection of Young Bulls, all ages; good, smooth, acclimated youngsters, with size and substance. Also some females, all ages. Write us your wants and come and see our cattle.

JONES BROS. — WHITEWATER, MAN.

J. W. DURNO, Livestock Auctioneer

MIDWAY SALES STABLES, CALGARY, ALTA.

Have a wide connection among breeders throughout Western Canada. Specialize in selling pure-bred stock. If you are arranging a sale write me early for dates, as I sell nearly every day in the year. Rates reasonable. Satisfaction assured. Horses for sale privately, or by auction. Sales: MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS.

**FOOD PRODUCTION
MUST BE INCREASED**

The horse is a vital factor in such accomplishment. His efficiency is measured by the degree of fitness for constant use.

Stuffed Collar Pads

Are the only guarantee against bruised, galled and chafed shoulders. They are better than other kinds, being soft, springy and absorbent. They make possible the continued use of a horse collar long after its worn condition would otherwise compel its discontinuance.

New Patented Hook Attachment

(Found only on pads made by us)

Consists of wire staple with felt washer. It gives hook a firmer hold and prevents pulling off, even though fabric is weakened by long usage. This is the greatest improvement since we invented the hook.

Thirty-Seven Years Making Pads
Look for the Felt Washer
SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE

The American Pad & Textile Co.,
Chatham, Ontario

**Calf
Enemies****WHITE SCOURS
BLACKLEG**

Your Veterinarian can stamp them out with Cutter's Anti Calf Scour Serum and Cutter's Germ Free Blackleg Filtrate and Aggreesin, or Cutter's Blackleg Pills.

Ask him about them. If he hasn't our literature, write to us for information on these products.

The Cutter Laboratory
Berkeley, Cal., or Chicago, Ill.
"The Laboratory That Knows How"

EGGS**WANTED**

STRICTLY NEW LAID EGGS WANTED
IN ANY QUANTITY

Ship To Us!

OUR GUARANTEE
We guarantee to pay the highest market price and to send your returns immediately.

WRITE US TODAY FOR PRICES

Reference: The Dominion Bank

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Established 1852
Canada Food Board License No. 13-92.
WINNIPEG MAN.

PURE-BRED BULLS FOR SALE

Shorthorn, Hereford, Aberdeen-Angus, Holstein and Ayrshire Bulls may be bought by Saskatchewan Farmers.

ON EASY TERMS

From the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture

Quarter or half cash with order, balance payable December, 1919, and December, 1920, with interest at six per cent.

For PARTICULARS APPLY to the LIVESTOCK COMMISSIONER, REGINA, SASK.

SASKATCHEWAN SALES

Under the auspices of

The Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' Association

will be held at

REGINA, MARCH 12 and 13, 1919.

Show of Sale Stock at 10 a.m., March 12. Sale starts at 1 p.m., March 12, and 10 a.m., March 13.

ENTRIES CLOSE MARCH 1.

For Entry Forms and Sale Regulations address:
THE SECRETARY, CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN.

Craigie Mains Clydesdales

Established 1880.

One of the Best Collections of Clydesdales in Canada.
Stallions of all ages for Sale or Hire, under the Federal Scheme of Assistance to horse breeders. These are sired by Revelants, The Bruce, Baron Ensign, and others. Come and see what we can offer you, or write us. A square deal guaranteed.

A. and G. Mutch LUMSDEN, SASK.

Make Your Letters Advertise Your Livestock

Letterheads Designed and Submitted for Approval

We are Photo Engravers, Designers, Newspaper and Commercial Photographers

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FOR SALE OR HIRE

I am offering for sale, or will hire under the Federal Scheme of Assistance to Horse Breeders, the rising three-year-old, Clydesdale Stallion, Blacon Count, 1926; sire, Johnston Count, imp., 10100; dam, Rose, imp. by Blacon Sensation.

Blacon Count is a well-known futurity winner and champion at Brandon Summer Fairs.

I will consider a proposition to trade him for good geldings. Apply:

J. W. Durno Midway Sales Staples Riverside, Calgary, Alta.

HEREFORDS FOR SALE

I have at the present time a choice selection of well-bred Hereford Bulls, as well as a few Females for Sale. The Bulls, which number around 20 head are all young, the majority of them fit for service and they are the kind which will improve your herd and make you good money. Many of them are from the well-known Orchard Farm Stock of W. T. McGray, Kortland, Ind. Come and see them, or write me your wants.

JOSEPH A. CHAPMAN, Island Park Farm, HAYFIELD, MAN.

PERCHERONS

Registered Mares showing heavy in foal to herd sires; weanling and yearling fillies. 10 mature stallions ready for heavy breeding season, and the younger ages. Grown ourselves the ancestors for five generations on dam side; sires imported

FRED CHANDLER, R7, CHARITON, IOWA.

BELGIANS

Direct Below St. Paul.

SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES

We are offering for Sale at most reasonable prices, owing to lack of accommodation, a number of two-year-old and Yearling Bulls, big growthy fellows, several of them ready for Service, sired by the well-known imported bull, "Ardlethan Fortune," and others, and out of dams of the leading families.

Also the good imported two-year-old bull, "Royal Gift," by the Dutch-bred "Golyntje Sweepstakes."

Also females from yearlings up, by "Ardlethan Fortune Ensign," by "Silver Cloud," and out of high-quality dams. Those of breeding age have been bred to our good herd bull, "Duke of Saskatoon," by "Gainford Marquis."

In Clydesdales, we have for sale, Four Good Stallions, from two to four years old, by such well-known sires as "Lord Ardwell," "Topnotch," and others. Write us your wants.

JAMES BOUSFIELD & SONS

MACGREGOR, Man.

In Livestock Circles

Fuller's Herefords

Readers of The Guide will notice that George E. Fuller, of Glavin, Sask., and Midnapore, Alta., is advertising a number of good Hereford bulls and heifers to be sold at Regina, in conjunction with the bull sale on March 12 and 13. The bulls number 12 head, and are a good lot of two-year-olds, by such sires as British Jr., Perfection Ltd., by Beau Perfection 11th, Beau Columbus, Paul Mack and others, while their dams are some of the best females in Mr. Fuller's well-bred herd. The heifers are a nice uniform lot, with a great deal of quality. Six of them are got by British Jr., two by Perfection Ltd., one by Fearn's Columbus and one by Paul Mack, and a number of them are bred to Beau Donald 203, from the well-known Curtice herd. Catalog of breeding will be furnished on day of sale. This is a particularly good opportunity for Hereford men to get some good cattle with the blood strains of the best families at their own prices, and we would ask them to keep before them the date and place of this sale.

Clydesdales at Hillcrest

R. H. Taber, of Condie, Sask., the well-known breeder of Clydesdales, announces that he has several good young Clydesdale stallions, sired by The Bruce, for hire under the Federal Stallion Scheme. Some promising young colts at Hillcrest are for sale also.

Heavy Draft Stallions at North Battleford

Messrs. Vanstone and Rogers, of North Battleford, Sask., have a big new string of real heavy drafters for sale at their barns. The large number of horses that they carry, among which are many imported and Canadian winners, provides a wide range for selection for the man looking for a good draft sire of the leading breeds, of whatever style he may prefer. The great volume and steady increase of business done by these importers, are their recommendations. They are also distributing Shorthorn and Aberdeen sires and some Shropshire sheep.

Dr. Chas Head's New Importations

A very high-class lot of Percheron stallions and fillies has just arrived at the stables of Dr. Chas. Head, V.S., Regina. Dr. Head is well-known to the Percheron and Belgian men of Western Canada, through the successful show-ring career of some of his horses, particularly the champion Percheron, George P., the four-year-old Black Espoir and the champion Belgian four-year-old Fox de Roosebeke. The new importation, all of which he is offering for sale or hire under the Federal Scheme of Assistance to Horse-breeders, includes the imported stallion Klev, by Quinque out of Vigilante, a massive black, with great top and front, built on the best of feet and legs. With him are three of his get, the two-year-old Klev II., a colt with all the size one would wish for, weighing 2,246 pounds, with the best of clean bone, and broad feet. This colt is a real show-yard proposition and has the look of a sire of more than ordinary merit. There is also a nice yearling and a particularly handsome quality filly, both of which will give a good account of themselves in the best of company.

In addition there are a couple of young grey stallions which carry all the hall marks of good sires. Dr. Head has a choice aggregation to pick from, including the first-mentioned horses, George P., Black Espoir and the others, and any one wishing a really high-class stallion should get in touch with him at once, as the horses he has are the kind to sell quickly.

Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association, held at Toronto, on February 6, 1919, L. O. Clifford, Oshawa, Ont., was elected president; W. H. Hunter, Orangeville, Ont., vice-president; and J. A. Chapman, Hayfield, Man.; L. Christie, Kamsack, Sask.; Frank Collicutt, Calgary, Alta.; Simon Downie, Carstairs, Alta.; and J. C. Sherry, Edmonton, Alta., were made members of the directorate.

Indian Head Horse Breeders' Club

Resolved by the Indian Head Horse Breeders' Club, "That we request the government to request owners, who are willing to lease their stallions under the Federal Scheme, to enroll their stallions; also a record be kept of the satisfaction they give, as far as potency and quality are concerned, so as to enable the various clubs to have a quick and efficient method of securing stallions."

Canadian Milk Prices are Lowest

A comparative table of prices of milk in Canadian and American cities show that this most important article of food retails in Canada at, roundly, 25 per cent, less than in the U.S.A. The prices given below have been reduced to the equivalent per imperial quart, so as to make comparison easier. They are retail prices to consumer. The lowest American quotation is 16 cents, and the highest 26 cents (in El Paso, Texas); the lowest Canadian quotation is 18 cents, and the highest 17 to 18 cents (at Moose Jaw, Sask.). The Canadian average content of butter-fat in the milk is also higher.

The imported Red Poll bull, General Knott, 2364, 28853A, is now at the head of the Hoosier Stock Farm herd of Red Polls. General Knott is sired by the noted Proctor Knott, 12092, the sire of the world's record Red Poll cow, J. D. Beauty, 31725, A.R., 8,915 pounds fat. Fifteen of his daughters averaged 434 pounds fat in one year. General Knott is a line-bred bull and Wise and Sons expect some great things from him. On the Hoosier Farm at Galahad, Alta., are also to be found some very fine Poland-China hogs.

Horse
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TRADE MARK
THE BILLET OF
THE COLLAR &
LABEL ON THE
FACE & TRACE
OF THE
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They fit right—they wear right. In fact it is the wearing qualities, the strength and the value in Horse Shoe Brand Harness and Collars that have made them so much in demand. That is why every dealer handles them.

Ask the One Nearest to You.

STALLIONS FOR SALE

By the well-known Breeders and Importers

Alex. Galbraith & Son
EDMONTON

New Importation of High-class

Clydesdales and Percherons
JUST ARRIVED

Including several prize-winners at the leading State Fairs, and also at the recent International Livestock Show at Chicago. Prices reasonable and every animal guaranteed.

Write at once for particulars, or call and examine the stock.

Stable: 1029 98th Street, Edmonton.
P.O. Box 241. Phone 4250.

Percheron and Belgian Stallions

We have 14 head of Big Rugged Purebred Stallion Colts rising three years old, also a few older Stallions. Our horses are raised in the open and in bunches and mature into very useful horses. Our prices are very reasonable for high-class stock. Write us for further particulars.

LYNESS & DELANCY, Fessenden, N. Dak.

Sheep and Horses For Sale

Oxford, Shropshire and Lincoln Pure-bred and Grade Rams. Grade Oxford and Shropshire Breeding Ewes, all ages; in lots to suit purchasers. Also, matched teams of Horses, broken and unbroken; 1,200 to 1,400 pounds.

JAMES D. WILSON, Maple Creek, Sask.

Allied Horses Clipped

Horses of Allied armies were clipped regularly. Army veterinarians knew that clipped horses were much less liable to sickness—did better work and gave longer service. The machine adopted was the Stewart Ball Bearing No. 1. The Stewart lasts a lifetime. If your dealer can't supply you send us his name. Write for new 1919 Catalog.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY,
Dept. A171, 12th St. and Central Ave., Chicago, Ill.

CATTLE FATTEN QUICKLY

Dehorned cattle take on flesh quickly. Their meat is tender and firm and brings a higher price. The KEYSTONE DEHORNER is used at the Government Agricultural Colleges. Write for booklet.

R. H. MCKENNA,
218 Robert Street, TORONTO.

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HOW TO BREED LIVE STOCK

Get our wonderful free book "How to Breed Live Stock". It will do you good. It contains valuable information on the breeding and feeding of horses, cattle, swine and sheep. Shows pictures of breeding stock. Includes a complete home-study course in Animal Breeding, Contagious Abortion, Artificial Breeding, Sterility, Disease Prevention.

Dept. 62
NATIONAL SCHOOL OF ANIMAL BREEDING
Pleasant Hill, Ohio

Alberta Spring Shows and Sales, Calgary

HORSE SHOW
March 25 to 28—Entries close March 12

AUCTION SALE OF BULLS
April 7 to 10—Entries close March 7

For Entry Forms and Prize Lists Write:
E. L. RICHARDSON,
Secretary Alberta Livestock Associations.

Next Year's Crop

Prepare for a better crop next year by shearing this season with a machine. Work is much easier. You not only get longer, better wool without scarring the sheep, but leave a smooth stubble that will increase next year's growth.

Use a Stewart No. 9 Ball Bearing Shearing Machine. If your dealer can't supply you send us his name. Write for Catalog.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY,
Dept. B171, 12th St. and Central Ave., Chicago, Ill.

EUROPE Wants Holsteins

Little Belgium alone requires 20,000 pure-bred and 100,000 grade Holsteins. Other European countries are in a similar condition.

BREED WHAT THE WORLD WANTS IF YOU CAN'T BUY A HERD BUY A HEIFER.

Information from the Holstein-Friesian Association.

President:
DR. S. F. TOLMIE, M.P., Victoria, B.C.
Secretary:
W. A. CLEMONS, St. George, Ont.

TAMARAC FARM HOLSTEINS

We are offering at an exceptionally low figure several choice young Bulls from cows with official records up to 18,000 pounds. Write for particulars.

H. & C. P. ELWELL, BLACKFALDS,
ALBERTA.

Elm Park Aberdeen-Angus

I am offering a complete Graded Show Herd, all but calf, 1918 winners. Also Bulls and Females in good breeding condition. Address:

JAMES BOWMAN, Elm Park, Guelph, Ont.

FOR SALE—Long Improved English Berkshires

Early Spring Boars and Sows, the nicest bunch of stuff I ever raised. \$20 up. Write soon and get your choice.

CHAS. W. WEAVER, Deloraine, Man.

LABELS
Livestock Labels for cattle, sheep and hogs, manufactured by the Ketchum Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Box 501, Ottawa, Ont. Write for samples and prices.

Dr. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonder
10,000 \$1.00 bottles to horsemen who give the Wonder a trial. Guarantee for Inflammation of Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fever, Distempers, etc. Send 25 cents for mail, packing, etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly
Dr. Bell, V.S., Kingston, Ont.

Percheron Stallions

During 1918 we sold to Canadian farmers and dealers 23 Percherons. We keep the kind that suits.

PALMER BROS.
BELDING, MICH.

Hassard's Clydesdales and Percherons
In the last two issues of The Guide, F. J. Hassard, Royal Hotel, Saskatoon, announced the arrival at his stables in Saskatoon, of a new importation of Clydesdale stallions and mares as well as a couple of good Percherons. Among the Clydesdales is Gay Gartley Again, May, 1916, by Gartley for Ever, by Everlasting, out of the imported mare Lady Marshall; Royal Alexander II, July 16, by Sir Alexander, imp.; Marathon Jr., July 16, by Marathon, by Marcellus, dam, the imported mare Tibbie Martin and MacLambton, June 16, by Lambton, imp., by Baron Kelvin, dam, Sally MacQueen, by MacQueen.

The mares are three, four and five years old, three of them by Sir Leonard, by Baron Winsome, two of them are out of the above-mentioned mare, Sally MacQueen, while the dam of another is Nellie Solway, by Baron Solway.

Mr. Hassard's Percherons are a well-bred pair of good horses; one, an imported horse and the other Canadian-bred.

He has also with this lot, the well-known Shire mare Miss Proctor, sire Dunsmore Proctor, dam, Gardhouse's good mare Duchess of Highfield. Miss Proctor won the female championship at Guelph some few months ago. This importation is a good one, and compares favorably with Mr. Hassard's past importations of real good horses, and they will find a ready sale.

What Canada Has Sent to Britain in Food

Nearly a quarter-of-a-million tons of meat, dairy products and eggs have been purchased by the British Ministry of Food in Canada up to the end of 1918. The exact total is 486,150,000 pounds. The Provisions Section purchased directly 153,453 tons, made up of: Bacon and ham, 86,438 tons; lard, 420 tons; butter, 222 tons; milk, 1,674 tons; preserved meat, 4,535 tons; frozen meat, 60,164 tons.

In addition to this, the Dairy Produce Commission, on behalf of the British Ministry, purchased 80,622 tons of food, made up of: Cheese, 65,955 tons; butter, 3,988 tons; milk, 10,334 tons; eggs, 345 tons. Total, 234,075 tons.

Prominent Farmer Dead



Hon. G. W. Brown.

On February 17, at Regina, Hon. George W. Brown, former lieutenant-governor of Saskatchewan, died. The late Hon. George Wm. Brown, was second lieutenant-governor of the province of Saskatchewan, from 1910 to 1915. He was born in Holstein, Ont., in 1860, educated in the Toronto University, studied law and was admitted to the bar of the North-west Territories in 1892. He was a member of the North-west Legislative Assembly from 1894 to 1895.

In the earlier days Geo. Brown wanted to see livestock on these western plains and he was one of the first to establish a herd of Shorthorns. He applied his high business acumen to agriculture with all the diligence of the lawyer and got balanced farms. He took a prominent part in breed associations in the earlier days and more recently when free from the arduous provincial duties went back to his old hobby of Shorthorn cattle and brought in a magnificent herd from the East. His most remarkable work was perhaps with sheep. He was the first man, on a large scale, to demonstrate in Saskatchewan the economical value of sheep on the grain farm in combatting weeds, cleaning and packing summerfallow, and in short, in transforming some of the grain farmers' worst enemies into profitable mutton and increased yields of grain itself.

CLYDESDALES and SHORTHORNS

CLYDESDALES—14 Stallions, ranging in age from three to 18 years old, for sale, by such sires as Bonnie Buchlyvie, Marcellus, Royal Guest, Baron's Pride, Model Buchlyvie, and others of equally high-class pedigree. I have also Five Yearling Stallions and Five Fillies, of the most fashionable breeding. Anyone looking for a good stock or show horse should see my Clydesdales. I will also sell Two Hackney Stallions and Two Hackney Mares.

SHORTHORNS—Nine Bulls from six to eighteen months old, and Females of all ages for sale. In the lot is a beautiful Brawith Bud, imported-in-dam bull calf, ten months old, and roan in color. Those of my own breeding generally carry about three top crosses of imported bulls and are of the low down fashionable-bred Scotch kind.

Write me for Particulars or come and see the Stock.

John Graham Branch—Three Hills, Alta. **Carberry, Man.**

Avoca Farm SHORTHORNS

VILLAGE MARQUIS, 91643, son of the noted Gainford Marquis (imp.) heads my herd.

My stock won leading championship prizes at Calgary Summer Fair and Calgary Winter Fair, 1918.

FOR SALE—Some extra choice young bulls, also a number of young cows and heifers of superior individuality and breeding. Visitation solicited, or write for prices. Farm adjoins Calgary.

L. A. BOWES, Offices, 235 8th Ave. E., Calgary, Alta.

By Col. E. D. Morse Extension Auction Sale of Livestock, Farm Machinery, and Seed Grain at Myrtle, Man., on Wednesday, March 12, 1919, as follows:

14 Head of Horses.

5 Brood Sows.

100 Nice Hens.

15 Head of Cattle.

3 Pure-bred Shorthorn Bulls.

18,500 Bushels Seed Grain, consisting of wheat, oats, barley and flax grown from high-class seed.

Extensive line of Farm Machinery, including Threshing Outfit, Plowing Outfit, Tanks and Wagons, Sheaf Loaders, Dump Racks, and many other useful implements. Two Trucks—Five-ton truck and one-ton Ford truck. Two Autos—Runabout and Touring Car.

For Further Information Apply to

C. T. CROUCH, Lowe Farm P.O., Man., or
E. D. MORSE, Starbuck, Man. Phone 7-14 Sanford.

YES, ABERDEEN-ANGUS GIVE MILK

They are the only "strictly beef" breed that was originally a "strictly dairy" breed. As late as 1892 the champion at the British Dairy Farmers' Association Show was an Aberdeen-Angus. In Australia and New Zealand milking strains have been maintained in preference to other breeds. Tests at the Ontario Experiment Station a few years ago showed the specific gravity of Aberdeen-Angus milk higher than other beef breeds. A milking herd that supplied Chicago a few years ago tested over 5 per cent. butter fat "graulity." Various breeders report many cows that are heavy milkers in this country. In spite of the fact that it is the policy of the breed to maintain its acknowledged beef supremacy and allow strictly dairy herds to battle out the supremacy among themselves. For further information write for Aberdeen-Angus for the Dairy Breeder.

American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, 817 G.G. Exchange Ave., Chicago.

Best Farm Work Boot ON EARTH

Heavy, solid, yet soft and pliable specially treated Oil Grain leather that will withstand barn-yard acids and all the rough kicking around that you can give it. Don't be fooled with the inferior shoes sold at seemingly cheap prices. This is a guaranteed boot in every way and will outwear two pairs of the ordinary kind. Made in a roomy, wide fitting last of perfect comfort. Plenty of toe room—plenty of instep room. Made in tan or black. Sizes 6 to 11 (no 1/2 sizes). Order direct from this Ad. as this is a special quality Spring Work Boot not shown in our catalog. Boys' sizes 1 to 8, \$4.50.

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Your money back if not the best work boot you ever had on your foot.

Will gladly send C.O.D. with privilege of examination if you will pay the express charges.

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Best Oak Leather

Three Lifts Solid Leather Heel

Soles Sewn with Heavy Wax Thread

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STOCK (Miscellaneous)

FOR SALE—IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLION Evermore (13470), by Everlasting, in good condition weighing a ton. Purple Countercup (19297), four years old, sire and dam imported, show-yard winners, well broken in harness. Purple Uyomyo (1903), three years old, from imported stock, extra good quality. Reasonable prices, scarcity of feed. Registered Yorkshire boars, breeding and quality, \$35, for quick sale. A. M. Crandall, Purple Stock Farm, Crandall, Man. 9-2

SELLING BY AUCTION—FIVE REGISTERED PERCHERON mares in foal; filly, year old; stallion, three years old; stallion, year old. Stallions exhibited at winter fair. Six registered shorthorn cows in calf; five heifers and bull calf. At Wm. Ledingham's auction sale, on Wednesday, March 28, 1919, nine miles north-east of Brandon. J. F. Fisher, Auctioneer, Brandon, Man. 9-2

THE ALMEDA STOCK FARM HAVE FOR SALE a number of Shorthorn bulls and females; also well-broke Shetlands, pony harness and carts. Correspondence solicited. H. H. Scott, Alameda, Sask.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS, from eight to 22 months old. Also Single Comb White Leghorn and Light Brahma cockerels; all from good stock. W. H. Harrison, Montmartre, Sask. 6-3

EVERGREEN FARM—SHORTHORN BULLS, rising two years. Yorkshire sows, bred for May litters. Write or phone. Thos. Sanderson, Holland, Man. 6-3

HORSES

BUY KARET, 131095, A GRAND PERCHERON STALLION, bred right, foaled 1916. Won four prizes (two individual, two in group) Iowa State Fair 1917 (States' greatest draft horse show except Chicago International). Dark grey; extra good underpinning; straight, free action; excellent disposition. Served few mares 1918. Sure breeder. Must sell, \$600. His older brother heads my own stud. Don L. Berry, Indianapolis, Ind. 9-2

FOR SALE—PERCHERON STALLION, THEODORE 2nd, 4522. Grey, eight years old, good foal getter, weight over 2,000. Dam, Josephine, 4524; sire, Lorine, 4551. Second, Forfait, Imp.; third, Fulgido, Imp.; fourth, Vallare, Imp.; fifth, Brilliant, Imp. H. R. Kerfoot, Macoun, Sask.

FOR SALE—TWO GREY PERCHERON STALLIONS. One six-year-old, enrolled in class A, weight 2,100 lbs., sired by the great prize-winning horse "Calypso." One two-year-old, grandson of "Calypso," weight 1,700. Also registered Hereford bulls. Fenton Bros., Solsgirth, Man. 6-4

FOR SALE—THREE PERCHERON STALLIONS, two of them weigh a ton. No better Percheron stallions in Saskatchewan. Also some good Percheron mares. Liberal terms. Also Red Polled cattle, males and females, 60 head. Renting my farms. H. O. Hutchins, Keller, Sask. 8-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED CLYDESDALE STALLION, "Brookdale Squire," 17495, by "Milldale" (imp.), 18784, rising five years; good action; the best of bone and promises to make a big one. Also a carload of young mares and geldings, all broken. Apply Box 93, Carberry, Man. 8-3

FOR SALE—ONE REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION, weight 1,900, ten years old in May. Guaranteed a good foal getter. Reason for selling—has been in district four years. W. R. Hibbard, Luceland, Sask.

PURE-BRED CLYDESDALE STALLION, NOBLE Kitchener (21169), rising three years, weight about 1,500. First prize in class of four, 1918. \$500 cash, o trade for young cattle. A. W. Lackey, Creelman, Sask.

WANTED BY THE MOORE PARK STALLION CLUB, Clydesdale stallion; 80 mares guaranteed. Apply, giving particulars to S. Beattie, Moore Park, or meet deputation at Beaubier Hotel during Brandon Winter Fair.

IMPORTED PERCHERON AND BELGIAN stallions; great size and quality; sure foal getters. Satisfaction guaranteed. Age two to six. Write for rock-bottom prices. A. L. Watson, Fillmore, Sask. 8-4

A LARGE PROPORTION OF GRAIN FED TO horses infested with bots and worms is wasted. Peerless Stock Tonics will eradicate them and aid digestion. Write us. Peerless Products Company, Brandon, Man. 2-1

WANTED—PERCHERON STALLION FOR hire for season of 1919, under the Federal Assistance Scheme, by the Streamtown Horse Breeders' Club. Apply, giving full particulars to E. J. Thomson, Secretary, Kitscoty, Alta. 8-3

CLYDESDALES—WESTERN SPRIG, by Gay Sprig, six years old. Grade A. Sure foal getter. Also some mares, fillies and young horses. Prices right. John Perrie, Treherne, Man. 8-2

SELLING—CAR WORK HORSES, FROM FOUR to eight years, weight from 1,200 to 1,800 lbs. Price \$150 to \$200 each. Also two drivers, 1,150 lbs. Hans Nysetvold, Secretary Roros U.F.A., Chauvin, Alta. 8-2

FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLION, SIX years old; sure foal getter; healthy as a trout; winner at Guelph, London, Stratford, Saskatoon; diploma and sweepstakes to his credit. Thomas Johnston, Ardath, Sask. 8-4

FOR SALE—REGISTERED CLYDES, ROYAL George, five years old, good stock horse and very sure foal getter. "Prince Harold," rising three. Both AI horses. Will deal for stock or land. Amos Switzer, Strathclair, Man. 7-3

FOR SALE—IMPORTED PERCHERON stallion, Lot 4268 (99981) coming eight. Leveque, Lacombe, Sask. 9-3

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HORSES (continued)

FOR SALE—PERCHERON STALLION, BLACK, rising four, ton weight. This stallion got first prize and championship at Weyburn fair, 1918. John Nichol, Goodwater, Sask. 7-3

SELLING—IMPORTED CLYDE STALLION, "Lord Sunday," No. 11722. Sire, "Hiawatha"; dam, "Lady Monday," 20224, by "Baron's Pride," 9122. Wm. S. Muir, Saltcoats, Sask. 8-3

PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MARES— Stallions sold on liberal terms; mares offered for cash only. J. H. Graham, Saskatoon, Sask. 2-1

WANTED—PERCHERON STALLION for hire under the Federal Scheme by the Antler Horse Breeders' Club. Apply giving age, weight and color. S. Dean, see Antler, Sask. 9-2

SELLING—BLACK REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION, or exchange for young work horses or cattle. Jas. Stewart, Starbuck, Man. 6-10

REGISTERED CLYDESDALE STALLION, FIVE years old, weight about 1,800. Cheap for cash. W. A. Hamilton, Newdale, Man. 7-3

SELLING—A BARON'S PRIDE STALLION. Price reasonable. Apply, Walter Simpson, Brownlee, Sask. 7-5

FOR SALE—THREE EXTRA CHOICE REGISTERED SHIRE STALLIONS, sure getters. James Whitfield, Somerset, Manitoba. 7-3

U. A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN. Breeder of Clydesdales. Mares and fillies for sale. 28th

FOR SALE—A THREE-YEAR-OLD PRIZE WINNING BLACK PERCHERON STALLION R. Thomas, Grandson, Sask. 40-12

PURE-BRED BELGIAN STALLIONS AND mares for sale. Louis Nachtegaal, North Battleford, Sask. Phone 334, ring 4. 50-17

BREEDERS' LEAN NOTES FOR COLLECTING. 50 cents. Stallion service books, 35 cents. J. H. Graham, Saskatoon, Sask. 2-1

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS SALE OR HIRE. Berkshire sows, bred, for sale. Joe Jickling, Carman, Man. 8-5

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED CLYDESDALE STALLION Voucher's Best, (Imp.), rising twelve years. D. McLennan, Greenway, Man. 8-3

REGISTERED BLACK PERCHERON STALLION, priced to sell. A class, rising six, sound and right. P. H. Abbey, Three Hills, Alberta. 9-2

PERCHERON STALLION FOR SALE. COULD use a 10-20 and plows. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 9-3

SUFFOLK STALLIONS, FROM BEST IMPORTED BLOOD. S. Pearse, Ravenscrag, Sask. 6-13

CATTLE

FOUR PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES for sale, from heavy producers. Sire is a highly-bred bull out of May Echo Keyes, sister to May Echo Sylvie, the 41-pound cow and dam of the \$106,000 bull. All are good individuals, from one to four months old. Neil Wilson, Headspill, Manitoba. 8-2

SORTHORNS—25 BULLS, 6 MONTHS TO 3 years; 20 heifers, rising 2 years, not bred, sired by splendid imported bull; 30 young cows and heifers in calf, mostly by Duke of Saskatchewan, son, of Gainford Marquis. Prices reasonable. J. Bousfield & Sons, Macgregor, Man. 4-1

KILL THE LICE ON YOUR CATTLE BY USING Royal Sovereign Animal Lice Killer. Absolutely guaranteed. Not a liquid. Can be applied in coldest weather. 2-lb. tins 75¢, 4-lb. tins \$1.25, postpaid. Sovereign Poultry Supply House Ltd., Edmonton, Alta.

RED POLLS—THE DUAL-PURPOSE BREED, unexcelled for either milk or beef, early maturing, docile and uniform in color and shape. Ideal breed for the farmer. Have good young breeding stock for sale. Fort Comfort Ranch, Gladmar, Sask.

SELLING—18 GRADE ABERDEEN-ANGUS 2-year-old heifers, sired by Ned of Glen Laun, No. 4934, bred to come in during June and July; 20 grade Aberdeen-Angus yearling heifers, sired by one of J. D. McGregor's best bulls. All are in first class condition. Apply, T. Ferrier, Brandon Industrial School. 9-5

FOR SALE—YOUNG HEREFORD BULLS, sired by Bonnie Brae 62nd, full brother Canadian National grand champion three successive years. H. E. Robison, Carman, Man. 7-6

SELLING—SHORTHORN BULLS: COWS AND HEIFERS IN CALF to Mountain Bard, imported. Also a particularly fine lot of Barred Rock cockerels from imported stock. Phone Carman exchange. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man. 7-7

SELLING—REGISTERED BOAN SHORTHORN bull, low down beef type, 18 months old. Sire, M.A.C. Augusta Star; dam, a Meteor's choice cow. Apply, Gordon T. Clarke, Belmont Ranch, Laurier, Man. 8-2

SHORTHORN HEIFERS AND BULLS. HEIFERS rising 1-2 years old. Railroad fare returned to purchasers. Prices right. J. T. Bateman & Sons, Wellesley, Sask. 8-3

STOCK FOR SALE—REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS CALVES, about 8 months old. Prices reasonable. Write D. M. Kean & Sons, Orillia, Ont. 7-4

SEVEN INTENSELY BRED JERSEY BULLS, bred for exhibition and production. Pedigrees and prices on application. W. J. Williamson, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta. 7-5

SELLING—ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULL, 3 YEARS OLD, guaranteed in every respect. Will sell cheaper now than in the spring. W. Crosier, Beaubier Hotel, Brandon, Man. 8-2

REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS MALES (June calves), low set, sturdy fellows. \$150 each. Connor & Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask. 8-9

The Grain Growers' Guide

CATTLE (continued)

SELLING—HOLSTEIN MALES AND FEMALES. Want dairy heifers in exchange for horses. D. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 9-6

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED REGISTERED AYRSHIRE bull, three years old. Wm. S. Sleight, McGee, Sask. 9-2

GALLOWAY BULLS, REGISTERED, FOR SALE. from six to fifteen months. R. A. Wallace, High River, Alta. 4-1

BROOKSIDE FARM SHORTHORNS, FOR SALE—Young bulls. Prices \$125 to \$200. D. G. Adamson, Gladstone, Man.

REGISTERED SHORTHORNS—BULLS AND heifers closely related to imported stock. W. Forder, Pipestone, Man. 8-3

SELLING—REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL, rising three, quiet; good stock getter; cheap. H. N. McNaughton, Ardath, Sask. 9-4

WORLD'S CHAMPION RED POLLED CATTLE. Jean Du Luth Farm, Duluth, Minn. Bulls for sale. 4-2

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE. SANDY LAKE Stock Farm, Chas. Ellett, S. Edmonton, Alberta. 8-3

REGISTERED RED POLLED CATTLE—STOCK for sale. E. & W. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask.

BRUNSWICK BROS., NEUDORF, SASK., BREEDERS of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

SWINE

REGISTERED BERMARSH SOWS FOR SALE at 20¢ per cwt. To farrow in April and May. Papers furnished with each animal. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. C. W. McLaren, Clearwater, Man. 8-3

FOR SALE—TWO REGISTERED DUROC sows, safe in pig, \$35.00 and \$45.00; also one registered boar, \$40.00. Anderson & Fenton, Venn, Sask.

BIG TYPE POLAND-CHINAS THAT GO OVER the top. Champion and imported stock. Not all Poland-Chinas are big type. C. A. Hulse, Togo, Sask. 8-4

REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA HOGS, LARGE size, big bone, prolific strain, profit producers. Price \$80 each. Write to D. A. Brown, Rumsey, Alta.

FOR SALE—POLAND-CHINAS, A FEW BREDS sows, at \$80 each; and one boar. D. A. Brown, Breeder and Importer, Rumsey, Alta.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ONE PURE-BRED Yorkshire boar, farrowed March, 1918. Apply to James Kerr, Indian Head, Sask. 7-3

SELLING—REGISTERED BERKSHIRES. quality guaranteed. H. A. Malcolm, Innisfail, Alta. 6-8

SELLING—ONE REGISTERED YORKSHIRE boar, 10 months old. \$40. Joshua Wake, Borden, Sask. 8-3

SHEEP

SHEEP FOR SALE—GOOD GRADE EWES bred to Shropshire and Oxford rams. Phone, write or call. Simon Downie & Sons, Carstairs, Alta. 52th

200 YOUNG SHEEP, LAMBS COME MAY first, \$15 to \$20. Three Shropshire rams. Vermilion or Wainwright stations. Phone or write Jared E. Brown, Cummings, Alta. 7-5

SELLING—60 RANGE EWES BRED, ALSO 60 ewe lambs. D. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 9-6

DOGS

FOR SALE—SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS FROM working stock. Males, \$10.00; females, \$8.00. C. M. Bredt, Francis, Sask. 9-2

FOR SALE—ONE WOLFHOUND, MALE, 19 months old, trained. R. C. Tizard, Ribstone, Alta.

HAY AND FEED OATS

SELLING—CHOICE SLOUGH HAY, \$16.50 ton. 7 cars good slough hay, \$14.00 ton; and 20 tons—of choice slough, 6 frozen some, and 9 tons baled green feed straw. The lot \$205. f.o.b. Invermay station. Secretary-treasurer, Invermay Grain Growers' Assn. Ltd., Invermay, Sask. 8-2

GOOD PRAIRIE WOOL HAY, \$17.50 PER ton; frosted prairie wool, \$14 per ton. \$30 per car deposit with order. Send application signed for free freight certificates to J. S. Palmer, Artland, Sask. 8

POULTRY

POULTRY SUPPLIES—LEG BANDS. ALUMINUM, 90c 100; celluloid colored spiral, \$1.00 100; egg boxes, 15 eggs, \$2.00 doz.; 30, \$3.00; incubator thermometers, \$1.00. Everything for poultrymen. Beautiful catalogue free. Brett Mfg Co., Winnipeg. 6-7

OPPORTUNITY KNOCKING NOW—CHOICE breed-to-lay Single Comb White Leghorn pullets and yearling hens; ten females with unrelated cockerel from 293-egg strain, \$20, \$25, \$30 per Advt. will not appear again. S. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask.

PURE-BRED SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTE cockerels from reliable United States and Ontario breeders, \$2.00 to \$5.00 each. Request first letter whether open, medium, dark-laced; also price wanted. Dury Bros., Stoughton, Sask.

FOR SALE—RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, rose comb. Beautiful, dark red, well developed birds. No smut. \$5.00 and \$7.50 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. William La Chapelle, McTaggart, Sask. 6-7

CHOICE PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels, bred from prize-winning stock at Regina; also Barred Rocks, pure, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Quality and satisfaction our motto. A. B. La Rose, Tyvan, Sask. 5-5

AS I AM MOVING APRIL 1, I OFFER SOME choice cockerels, Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$5.00 and \$10 each to clear. I have been a constant winner at Toronto, Ottawa and "Guelph the Ontario." H. Hulse, Newmarket, Ont. 7-8

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES—CHOICE cockerels \$3.00 to \$5.00, pullets or hens \$2.50, bred-to-lay. Hatching eggs, in season, \$1.50, setting of 15. W. J. Rex, Box 227, Holland, Man. 8-2

SELLING—A LIMITED NUMBER OF BARRED and White Rock cockerels, raised on separate farms. While they last prices are \$5.00, \$4.00 and \$3.00 each. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man. 9-4

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, \$4.00 each, bred from prize-winning stock. Couple registered Shorthorn bulls, fit service, \$100 each. Thos. Dempsey, Pipestone, Man. 8-3

PURE-BRED BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK cockerels, farm raised, of prize-winning stock, \$3.00 and \$4.00 each. Jas. McLaren, Basswood, Manitoba. 8-3

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, large, dark, healthy, vigorous birds, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00 each. C. W. Deer, Tiny, Sask. 6-4

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS—ALBERTA'S largest breeder, winner and exhibitor. Send for mating list. Stanley Hingston, Devon Poultry Yards, Calgary. 8-4

FOR SALE—CHOICE PURE-BRED BARRED Rock cockerels, bred from imported stock, well matured, \$3.50 to \$5.00 each. C. E. Harris, Heward, Sask. 7-8

SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, the finest ever raised. Eggs in season for hatching. Chas. A. Weaver, Deloraine, Man. 7-1

ARISTOCRAT BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, direct from Holterman's best pens, large, vigorous and beautifully barred, \$5.00. W. M. Dodge, Yorkton, Sask. 8-2

PURE BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS, from prize winners, fine specimens, \$5.00 each; \$9.00 pair. Joseph G. Parker, Nobleford, Alta. 9-3

S.C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$2.50 each, from excellent laying stock, well matured birds; they are beauties. Satisfaction guaranteed. Richard Delta, Findlater, Sask. 9-2

R. C. R. REDS—PURE-BRED COCKERELS, \$3.50, two for \$6.00; one cock, \$2.50. Prize-winning stock. Deep red birds. Trio grey ducks, \$4.50. Gerald Wheeler, Assiniboia, Sask.

SELLING—ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED Reds, Fletcher strain; rich, dark-red color, good under color; very special cockerels, \$5, \$10 and up. Mrs. D. V. Runkle, Estlin, Sask. 9-5

ORDERS TAKEN FOR EGGS, BARRED ROCK, from prize-winning stock at the Winnipeg Show, held February, 1919, \$3.00 per setting of 13. W. C. Davis, P.O. Box 161, Springside, Sask. 9-4

PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FARM raised utility birds, only eight, \$3.00 each; also two \$5.00 birds. J. C. McDermot, Hazelridge, Man. 9-2

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00; hens \$2.00 each. Bronze turkey toms, \$5.00 each; hens \$3.00. Claude E. Stutsman, Pennant, Sask. 9-2

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, bred from prize winners, \$6.00. Cash with order. Mrs. Wm. Hurley, Delisle, Sask., Box 8. 9-2

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESE, large, vigorous fellows. Males, \$7.00; females, \$5.00. C. F. Brewer, Box 248, Dauphin, Man. 7-8

SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, April and May hatched, large, pure white, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.00. Mrs. Wussow, Churchbridge, Sask. 8-4

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, choice birds, bred-to-lay strain, \$3.50 each; two for \$6.00. A. J. McMillan, Glenside, Sask. 8-2

PURE-BRED ROSE AND SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorn cockerels, \$3.00 each, or three for \$7.50. Mrs. R. McLenon, Ridgeville, Man. 8-3

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE YEARLING cock, first prize Assiniboia Fair, \$5.00. Cockerels, \$3.00. Eggs, \$2.00 per setting. Mrs. Robert McMorine, Assiniboia, Sask. 8-3

POULTRY—continued

BARRED ROCKS, BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, first-class stock, \$5.00 each. J. T. Bates & Sons, Wolseley, Sask. 6-4

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$4.00; TWO for \$7.00; early birds; well marked; from prize winners. J. Horner, Box 22, Macleod, Alta. 6-3

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$3.00. Wellington Hardy Estate, Roland, Man. 6-4

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS for sale, choice early birds, \$3.00 each. Mrs. James Strang, Baldur, Man. 6-4

WHITE WYANDOTTES, MARTIN STRAIN. A few nice cockerels, \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00 each. John L. Pinder, Gladworth, Sask. 6-4

TOM BARRON 282-EGG-STRAIN LEGHORNS and Wyandots, imported direct. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 3-8

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3.00 each. Laurence Thomas, Hartney, Man. 7-8

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED cockerels, from good laying strain, \$5.00 each. R. Lawson, Wiggins, Sask. 7-4

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS \$3.00; hens or pullets \$2.00. Magnus Wilson, Gladstone, Man. 7-4

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, bred from imported stock, \$3.00 each. Chas. J. Howard, Wiggins, Sask. 7-3

FOR SALE—ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.50 each. John J. Mustard, Findlater, Sask. 7-3

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3.00 each. Chas. W. Mays, Hafford, Sask. 7-3

BRED-TO-LAY WHITE LEGHORNS, CATALOGUE. Cooksville Poultry Farm, Cooksville, Ont. 7-4

FOR SALE—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS \$3.00. Miss G. M. Palmer, Ridgeville, Man. 7-8

SELLING—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, COLLEGE STRAIN, bred to lay, \$2.00 up. Well matured birds. S. J. Andrews, Oak Bank, Man. 7-3

SELLING—SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED cockerels, \$3.00 each. L. Patterson, Nirem, Alta. 8-3

ROSE COMB R. I. RED COCKERELS, CHOICE birds, rich color, \$3.50 to \$5.00. W. Bach, Willows, Sask. 8-2

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, FROM PRIZE STOCK, both combs, \$3.00 each. Andrew G. Mitchell, Radisson, Sask. 8-2

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, Pearson's strain, price three dollars each. George Ringland, Minioti, Man. 8-2

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.50 and \$3.00 each. F. Savage, Kitscoty, Alta. 8-3

PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM GOOD LAYING STRAIN, \$3.00 each. Jas. Johnston, Box 217, Wilkie, Sask. 9-2

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, nicely barred, \$4.00 each, or two for \$7.00. W. Yeo, Provost, Alta. 8-2

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, April hatch, \$3.00 each. Wm. J. Shaw, Imperial, Sask. 9-2

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB White Leghorn Cockerels, \$2.00 each, 3 for \$5.00. James Gifford, Glenside, Sask. 9-3

SELLING—BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, White Leghorn cockerels and Pullets, \$2.50. Edith Averill, Clanwilliam, Man. 9-2

RHODE ISLAND RED ROSE COMB COCKERELS, Stock from prize winner. Winter layers. D. McCall, Kronan, Sask. 9-2

CHOICE PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3.00 each, from good laying strain. Stanley Wilton, Roland, Man. 9-2

LARGE, EARLY-HATCHED SINGLE COMB White Leghorn cockerels, \$2.00 each. Frank Harman, Boissevain, Man. 9-2

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTONS, COCKERELS, \$4.00; hens \$2.00 each, all B.C. strain. Mrs. A. Dignan, Marquis, Sask. 9-2

SELLING—BEST BREEDING BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.00 to \$5.00; choice yearling, \$12. Mrs. Alfred Wilson, Lashburn, Sask. 9-2

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, BOTH COMBS, \$3 and \$5 each, while they last. Frank Holmes, Red Specialist, Broadway, Saskatoon. 9-3

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, fine matured birds, \$2.75 each. Harold Wiedrick, Kinley, Sask. 9-3

CHOICE BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.00 each. John Othen, Benton Station, Alberta. 8-2

BARRED ROCKS—A FEW PENS, 10 PULLETS and one cockerel, \$25. R. Mills, Dunras, Man. 7-3

CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$3.50 each. Anna Moats, Riceton, Sask. 7-3

SELLING—HOUDAN COCKERELS, \$3.00 each. Robt. Findlay, Morden, Man. 9-2

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3.00. P. F. Mang, Edenwald, Sask. 9-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS \$1.00 doz. Mrs. A. Tooth, Elie, Man. 9-2

SEED GRAIN

KITCHENER WHEAT—GROWN FROM SEED obtained direct from Seager Wheeler; good sample and color; purity A 1, grown on new land each year, \$5.25 per bushel, bags included. Chas. B. Cook, Hodgeville, P.O., Morse Depot & Money Order Office, Sask.

SELLING—KITCHENER WHEAT, CLEANED, ready for seeding, the first crop grown on new land, at \$5.25 per bushel, bags included. Satisfaction guaranteed, as we won the grand championship for Manitoba in 1918, also 3rd at the International World's Fair at Kansas for our wheat. Brockinton Bros., Melita, Manitoba.

SELLING—GOOD SEED SPELTZ, \$4.00 PER 100 lbs.; Hamilton Early white seed potatoes, from selected seed, \$2.00 bush.; bags free. Order now and potatoes will be shipped after danger from frost has passed. W. J. Sanders & Son, Box 84, Killarney, Man. 9-2

SELLING—SEED AND FEED GRAIN, BALED upland prairie and slough hay. Green wheat, barley and oat straws; oat straw. Baled goods can be shipped to farmers free of freight before April first. Write or wire for particulars. Dan J. Dupuis, Ponteix, Sask.

BIG, STRONG TESTED SEED, SOLD UNDER clearly defined brands. Every bag tagged with grade and germination. Catalog on request. Harris McFayden Seed Co., Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg, Man. 4tf

SELLING—SEED, 600 BUSHELS GARTEN'S 68 six-row barley, \$1.20; 400 Mensury barley, \$1.30; 200 fall rye at \$2.00; 100 spring rye, \$2.00. Good clean grain. Bags extra. Ed. Goodwin, Swan Lake, Man. 6-4

PRODUCERS' REGISTERED SEED—REGIS- tered Marquis seed for sale, improved, heavy-yielding strain, the kind that will help produce bumper crop, \$3.00 per bushel. F. J. Anderson, 655 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg. 7tf

SELLING—PURÉ MENSURY SEED BARLEY, guaranteed absolutely free from noxious seeds. Also Banner oats, similar quality. Viewfield Farm, Oak Bluff, Man., or 982 Grosvenor Ave., Winnipeg. 9-2

MALSTER BARLEY—ENORMOUS YIELDER, earliest heavy-grained, even-sized variety; long, strong straw. Government germination 98%. Choice cleaned, \$1.70 bushel. Sample supplied. S. V. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask.

FOR SALE—SEED, ONE CAR OATS, GOLD Rain and Banner mixed, easy cleaned, at 80c bus.; one car O.A.C. barley No. 21 at \$1.00 bus.; 300 bushels spring rye at \$1.65 bus.; bags extra. Samples on request. D. Swain, Roland, Man. 9-2

DURUM WHEAT RESISTS DROUGHT, RUST, etc. earlier than Marquis; highest yielder grown. Leader and Giant oats, grown from registered seed first generation. Premost flax. Spring rye. Write, Robt. Blane, Harrowby, Man.

SELLING—3,500 BUSHELS BANNER SEED oats, cut before frost, high germinating test, price 95 cents bushel, f.o.b. Wilcox, car lot. Sample on request. E. Kohler, Wilcox, Sask. 8-3

FOR SALE—2,500 BUSHELS FRENCH LIZO seed oats, heavy yielder, 95% germination. Prices and sample on request. 100 bushels Premost flax. Charles McLean, Kaleida, Man. 9-3

FLAX SEED FOR SALE, FREE FROM NOXIOUS seeds. State quantity desired, at \$3.75 bushel, f.o.b. Nobleford; sacks extra. P.O. Box 15, Nobleford, Alberta. 8-2

PEDIGREED BARLEY, YIELD 70 BUSHELS acre, earliest matured; for immediate shipment: carlot 1,200 bushels, cleaned, \$1.00 bushel at Benito, Man. Chas. Banks. 8-2

SELLING—ABUNDANCE OATS, GERMINATION 95, 90c a bushel, bags extra. Also six-row barley and feed oats. W. L. Field, Penhold, Alta. 8-2

FOR SALE—ONE-CAR BANNER SEED OATS, free from noxious weeds, agricultural test 82. Price 80c. George Laycup, Foxwarren, Man. 8-2

FOR SALE—CAR LOT SWEDISH OR SVALBARD barley, early, heavy yielder, long straw, six-rowed. For full particulars apply to T. C. Lusted, Swan Lake, Man. 7-4

GROW NEWMARKET OATS, AVERAGE WEEK earlier than Banner; 1,000 bushels good seed, \$1.00 per bushel. Sample

FARM MACHINERY

TRACTOR—WANTED TO PURCHASE. THE Rural Municipality of Martin, No. 122, is desirous of purchasing 30-60 H.P. tractor for working on roads. Engine must be in guaranteed good working order. Apply giving particulars of make, age, price and terms delivered free on rail at Red Jacket, Sask. W. J. Gedge, Sec-Treas., Red Jacket, Sask. 8-2

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—40 H.P. FLOUR CITY engine; eight-frame John Deere engine gang, six breakers and stubble bottoms; 36 x 56 Aultman-Taylor separator; cook car and range. Outfit for \$2,100. Will exchange for cattle. Apply Neil McLeod & Sons, at Champion or Bassano, Alta. Box 122. 8-4

OWNER WISHES EXCHANGE 25 H.P. WATER-loo steam engine and 40 x 62 Waterloo separator for small oil tractor outfit. Engine good shape. Will trade engine alone. Wanted—John Deere 10-furrow engine, plow stubble bottoms or both bottoms. Lowest cash price. A. E. Spratt, Girvin, Sask.

FOR SALE—ONE MARSHALL SONS 35-70 H.P. tractor, one John Deere 12-furrow gang plow, one Sawyer-Massey 36-60 separator. All in first-class condition. Will sell at snap for cash or on terms to a good party. Thos. Hodgeson, Clair, Sask. 8-4

FOR SALE—AULTMAN-TAYLOR SEPARATOR, 32 in. x 50 in., \$500. Six-bottom P. & O. engine gang with breaker and stubble bottoms, \$220. Wanted—28 in. Case separator. McCheane & Wake, Borden, Sask. 7-3

FOR SALE—SAWYER-MASSEY SEPARATOR, 32-56, good as new, all belts in good order; 100-foot rubber drive belt, 8-inch, new. Complete, \$575. Robert Henderson, Whitemouth, Man. 6-4

WANT A BELT POWER TRANSMITTER FOR your Ford? Don't pay more than \$12.50 for it. Buy the Simplex. Simplest, handiest, most practical. Circular free. Frank R. Weingerber, Salina, Kans. 9-3

SELLING—80-H.P. CASE STEAM TRACTOR, 40-62 Separator, stubble and breaking plows, 24-in. breakers. A1 shape. Box 14, Riding Mountain, Man. 8-2

SELLING—SIX-BOTTOM VERITY ENGINE gang plow, two sets bottoms and shares. Good as new. Snap for cash. Clayton Biehn, Guernsey, Sask. 8-3

FOR SALE—15-30 RUMELY OIL PULL, COCK-shut engine plows, steel tank and wagon. Very cheap for cash or on time with some cash. Apply, Jno. Thompson, Box 57, Pensance, Sask. 6-4

SELLING—HALF PRICE OF NEW OUTFIT, one 20-40 Case gas tractor, one 28-50 Case separator; good condition; half cash. T. W. Cuttsdale, Idesleigh, Alta. Sec. 19-19-10. 7-4

SECOND-HAND PLATFORM SCALE, capacity about 6,000 or 8,000 pounds. State particulars and price to Abbott Grain Growers, Luseland. 8-4

SELLING—10-20 CASE TRACTOR, 24-46 STEW-art separator, 3-14 in. gang, \$2,000; nearly new. Robert Whiteman, 714 University Drive, Saskatoon. 8-2

FOR SALE—15-30 RUMELY OIL PULL, 30-inch, Advance separator and six-bottom Rumely plow. All in good condition. \$2,000. Write, C. Mycock, Humboldt, Sask. 8-3

REBUILT HART-PARR ENGINE, 30-60; Avery separator; eight-furrow Cockshutt engine gang plow. All first-class shape. Snap. J. A. Robertson, 168 Meyronne, Sask. 8-3

SELLING—ONE EMERSON BRANTINGHAM 30-60 Big 4 Tractor, one 40-in. Case steel separator, twelve-furrow. John Deere Plow. Snap. Box B, Cupar, Sask.

WANTED—"FORDSON" TRACTOR OR ANY light tractor of reliable make. Will trade work horses or colts or buy for cash. Thos. Foxcroft, Macrorie, Sask. 8-2

FOR SALE—TITAN 10-20 TRACTOR AND three-furrow plow, nearly new. M. Primmer, Cardale, Manitoba. 8-3

SELLING—THREE-BOTTOM ROCK ISLAND engine gang, three extra shares. \$200 cash. Berger, Rosser, Man. 8-2

SELLING—13-30 STEELE MULE TRACTOR. Have larger outfit. Want three Oliver breaker bottoms. Rastall, Broadview, Sask.

HART-PARR ENGINE, 30-60. GOOD AS NEW and priced to sell. Write A. L. Watson, Fillmore, Sask. 8-2

FOR SALE—15-30 OIL PULL; SIX-FURROW gang. In good condition. Will take stock. Frank Hughson, Riverhurst, Sask. 8-2

FOR SALE—30-60 HART-PARR ENGINE, first-class shape. For particulars, write I. M. Eldstrom, Box 804, Moose Jaw, Sask.

ONE 32-HORSE CASE AND PLOWS. SELL or trade for stock. Earl Marshall, 3022 Victoria, Regina, Sask. 9-2

EXCHANGE—EIGHTEEN-HORSE TRACTION engine for six or eight-furrow plow, or car. Charles Alger, Griffin, Sask.

SELLING—40-70 "FLOUR CITY" TRACTOR and eight bottom plows, in A1 condition. P.O. Box 1, Irma, Alta.

FOR SALE—TWO GRAIN CLEANERS IN good repair. Pilot Mound Grain Co., Pilot Mound, Man. 9-4

FOR SALE—8-16 MOGUL KEROSENE TRAC-tor, in good shape. Snap. Write, Fossay Bros., Dacotah, Man. 7-2

SELLING—30-60 RUMELY OIL PULL. GOOD shape. H. McManus, Colgate, Sask. 9-3

FOR SALE—FORD CAR TRACTOR ATTACH-ment. Peter Schumacher, Provost, Alta. 9-2

POTATOES

GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATIONS OR others wanting seed potatoes should write us for special prices in carload lots or quantities of 50 bushels or more. Our seed potatoes grown in this district do exceptionally well in Saskatchewan soils. We offer Bovées, Ohio, Crown Jewel, Six Weeks, Wee McGregor and other standard varieties. Write, The Patmore Nursery Company, Brandon, Manitoba. 6-4

POTATOES—EMPIRE STATE, \$2.00 per bushel, bags included. Have grown these four years and find them the best yielder of any variety yet grown. Quality excellent. H. W. Harvey, Rapid City, Man. 8-4

SELLING—FIRST CLASS SEED POTATOES. Drier's standard, in carlots, \$1.00 bus., f.o.b. Rivers; bags extra. L. Tenhaaf, R.R.1, Rivers, Man. 9-3

WANTED—CAR POTATOES, SPRING DE-livery. Major Grain Growers, Major, Sask. 8-2

FOR SALE—POTATOES. REV. STEPHEN Soos, Esterhazy, Sask. 8-4

FARM LANDS

BORDEN FARM COMPANY—OWING TO the death of their manager, Udo F. Schrader, the directors of the above company have decided to sell their lands. All outlying quarter sections are now disposed of, but I can still offer the main farm, six miles N.E. of Borden. This farm comprises two sections, with two houses, barns for 100 head, big piggery, and other buildings. There are about 550 acres extra well prepared summerfallow on the place, which is practically all broken. Price \$40 per acre, with \$10,000 cash. A ranching lease of 10,000 acres might possibly be arranged for in connection. W. W. Hoffmann, Borden, Sask., Manager Borden Farm Co. 6-4

SECTION AND A HALF, GOOD STATE OF cultivation, about 80 acres prairie; very near all fenced and cross fenced with seven-strand woven fence, barb wire on top; house, storey and a half, with large lean-to kitchen; stable for 32 head of horses; cow barn, 24 x 28; sheep stable for 100 head, with high board corral; implement shed, 40 x 44; driving shed, 22 x 30; blacksmith shop; good flowing well between house and barn; school and church cornering land; six miles south-west of Guernsey, six miles south of Wolverine. For particulars, Cressman, Box 16, Route 1, Guernsey, Sask. 8-4

222-ACRE CORN FARM, YEAR'S INCOME over \$5,000—150 acres smooth tillage, clay subsoil, 40-cow pasture, valuable wood, timber, fruit, two-story eight-roomed house, grand shade, 40-cow basement, barn, new stable, two poultry houses, wagon barns, corn houses, etc.; two miles town. Circumstances force sale, low price \$12,500, only \$3,000 down, easy terms. Details to see this money-maker page 9 Bargain Catalog, copy free. Dept. 3202, Strout Farm Agency, Plymouth Bldg., Minneapolis. 8-4

FARM STOCK AND IMPLEMENTS—THREE-quarters of the finest soil, 43 head of cattle, 34 head of horses and a good line of implements; 90 chickens, fair buildings, well fenced, well watered; 170 acres under cultivation, two miles from town, and elevator access to free range, \$18,750, \$5,000 cash, or better to the right party, balance to suit buyer. Guy Rogers, High Prairie, Alberta. 8-4

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR sale, cheap, in Saskatchewan. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200 to \$300 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg. 8-4

FOR SALE—QUARTER-SECTION, EIGHTY acres under cultivation, forty acres good winter rye, thirty acres summerfallow, ten acres stubble. No waste land, drilled well, frame house, stable. \$26 acre; \$1,000 cash, balance crop payments. D. L. Scriver, Box 33, Daysland, Alta. 9-2

FOR SALE—HALF SECTION GOOD HEAVY land, six miles from town; all fenced; 200 acres cultivated; good buildings; good water convenient to house and barn; on phone line; one and a half miles from school. \$10,000; cash \$3,500. J. A. McColl, Owner, Parkbeg, Sask. 7-3

FOR SALE—955 ACRES OF LAND; ALL fenced. 600 acres broke, 200 acres summerfallow. Hay land, pasture, poplar bush of 60 acres surrounds buildings, water plentiful and first class. 2½ miles from town. Price \$18 an acre. Apply Box 21, Oak Lake, Man. 8-2

SELLING—3 HALF-SECTIONS, ONE SECTION heavy clay loam, 1½ miles from new townsite; 200 acres summerfallow, 70 fenced, balance stubble; one-half prairie medium heavy to heavy. This half, \$17 acre. Mac Aitken, Mantario, Sask. 8-4

FOR SALE—GOOD QUARTER SECTION, 80 acres under cultivation, 50 acres summerfallow, rest good hay land; two and a half miles from Grand Trunk Station, Yarbo, Sask. For particulars, apply Rev. Stephen Soos, Esterhazy, Sask. 8-4

480 ACRES VERY CHOICE HEAVY LAND, four miles from Regina City pavement. 280 acres summerfallow. Fair buildings, good water, \$65 per acre. McKillop & Benjafield, Box 292, Regina, Sask. 8-2

FOR SALE—160 ACRES IN WELL SETTLED district in Saskatchewan. Price \$3,000, or will exchange equity of \$2,000 for horses or cattle. Box 10, Moline, Man. 7-3

FOR LIST OF FARM LANDS FOR SALE IN the Portage la Prairie and Oakville district, write S. J. Newman, Real Estate Agent, Portage la Prairie, Man. 8-7

SELLING—30-60 RUMELY OIL PULL. GOOD shape. H. McManus, Colgate, Sask. 9-3

FOR SALE—FORD CAR TRACTOR ATTACH-ment. Peter Schumacher, Provost, Alta. 9-2

FARM LANDS—Continued

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Neb. 9-4

SELLING—ELM CREEK DISTRICT: 480 ACRES nearly all cultivated, 140 acres summer-fallow. Good buildings and fences. W. J. Bell, Elm Creek, Man.

FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS AND chicken ranches, write to Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe St., Vancouver. Established 1887. 37tf

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER—FARM or unimproved land for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisconsin. 8

PATENTS AND LEGAL

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD established firm. Patents everywhere. Head Office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa Office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklets free. 88tf

PATENTS—CANADIAN, FOREIGN, EGERTON R. Case, Patent Solicitor, 10 Adelaide East Toronto. Booklets free. 88tf

RIDOUT AND MAYBEE, 156 YONGE STREET, Toronto, solicitors for patents and experts in patent law. Send for our handbook. 88tf

RUSSELL, HARTNEY BARRISTERS SASK-atchewan. 88tf

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

WILLOW FENCE POSTS, A1 QUALITY, FOR immediate shipment in car lots; also dry and green cordwood in car lots. For further particulars, write Leduc U.F.A. Co-operative Assn. Ltd., Leduc, Alta. 8-6

FOR SALE—CORDWOOD, SEASONED POP-lar, 4 ft. lengths. Oak fence posts, 10,000, 2-3 inch, 6 ft. high. Write for carload prices and particulars. Rev. Stephen Soos, Esterhazy, Sask. 8-4

FENCE POSTS AND CORDWOOD—RED tamarac fence posts and tamarac and spruce cordwood at lowest prices. Write for prices. V. Eyjofsson, Riverton, Man. 8-4

FENCE POSTS—SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND TAM-arac and willow fence posts. Write for carload prices delivered. Enterprise lumber Co., Edmonton, Alberta. 8-4

SELLING—FENCE POSTS, PICKETS, POLES, dry or green tamarac, in straight or mixed car lots, wholesale prices. Wood Vallance, Saskatoon. 8-4

WANTED—CEDAR AND TAMARAC POSTS. State price delivered. Mayfield Grain Growers' Assn. Mayfield, Manitoba. 9-2

SITUATIONS

FOR CO-OPERATIVE STORE—WELL EX-perienced business man wants position as manager. Can give securities up to \$2,000 or more. Wide experience in store and wholesale grocery business, import—grain export trade, flourmill and bakery business. Can cure bacon and ham in excellent quality. Would assist financially live municipality in organizing and managing co-operative store. Speak English, German and French. If interested please correspond with Box 21, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. 8-4

WANTED—AN ASSESSOR FOR THE MUNI-cipality of Waverley, No. 44, for 1919, at a salary of \$600. Applicants to apply in person at the Fir Mountain School on Saturday, April 5, at noon. Stipulations governing the position may be obtained by application to the undersigned. E. B. Linnell, Sec.-Treas., Theresa, Sask.

MARRIED COUPLE WANTS JOB ON FARM Experienced tractor engineer and farmer. Good references. State wages. Stanley Wilson, Camrose, Alta. 8-4

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

DON'T SACRIFICE YOUR VICTORY BONDS. If you must sell them, deliver or send them to me by registered mail and get the full cash value. I specialize in government bonds and recommend them for investment. J. B. Martin, Member Winnipeg Stock Exchange, 704 McIntyre Blk., Winnipeg, Man. 8-4

ONE OF THE BEST AUCTIONEERS IN MAN-ITOBA ready to conduct all kinds of sales in Manitoba, or Saskatchewan. Work satisfactorily attended to. Write for terms and dates. Oscar Holmberg, Box 98, Minnedosa, Man. 8-2

SPRUCE WATER TANKS, ANY SIZE OR shape, factory price. Stronger, cheaper and better than galvanized iron. Quick service. Brett Mfg. Co., Winnipeg. 49tf

WANTED TO HEAR FROM FARMERS WHO are short of water and where there would be good run for a well auger. A. C. Sanborn, Chaplin, Sask.

PEERLESS GEAR OILER PREVENTS CUT-ting, saves oil, labor. Fix any tractor. Get your tractor equipped now. Brett Mfg. Co., Winnipeg. 49tf

FOR SALE—AUTO HOSIERY KNITTER, AL-most new. Price \$35.00. Mrs. Davidson, Buffalo Horn, Sask. 9-2

REMIT BY DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY Order. If lost or stolen, you get your money back.

HONEY

CLOVER HONEY 25c. WILBER SWAYZE, Dunnville, Ont.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Horse Sore In Front

Q.—I have a horse, eight years old, which seems to be suffering with lame back or kidney trouble. He has been put, at different times, to severe hard drawing. Feet are all a little swelled up; he is stiff in all movements and is especially difficult for him to back-up. When standing still he keeps his feet moving, changing to rest one foot, with hindlegs forward in rather cow-legged manner. He weighs about 4,700 pounds.—John Westhead, Ebor, Man.

A.—Your horse suffers from soreness of the

The Agricultural Societies

Intense Spirit for Improvement pervading every Meeting making for Progress

A VERY large attendance of delegates came to Winnipeg this year for action. A new purpose seemed to fire the whole convention.

There was the absence of the chronic kicker, and every man seemed to be out to serve his society to the best advantage. Business was very expeditiously proceeded with. The program was filled with excellent addresses. The discussions were rendered more interesting and were graced by the presence of a lady delegate from Manitou in the person of Mrs. Roe. The ladies of the province may rest content that their interests had such a capable and clever champion. Upon many an issue the male debate came out second best. A larger representation of such delegates would be of much benefit.

Professor Washburn on "Balanced Farming"

It was very regrettable that Mr. Van Pelt, the international authority on the dairy cow, was unable to be present.

Professor Washburn laid as the foundation of his address the fundamental law of the inter-relation of grain growing, livestock and finally the dairy cow, in the development of successful farming:

"Mixed farming" is an unsuitable term, as also is diversified. I would substitute the term "balanced farming." An old southerner attributed successful farming to "cow manure and common sense."

"The cow herself is a peculiar link in balanced farming. It is a mighty wholesome practice for all of us to pause in our hurried lives and review forces and then study our business. Going back into history, the cow has always been a symbol of good living and successful farming. Before 600 B.C. natives kept a breed allied to the Red Polls, which by her agencies saved inhabitants from starvation. Scotland, Scandinavia, Belgium, Holland and Denmark are all notable examples of countries where cows supported peoples living on poor and swampy lands. She converts more material into readily digestible food than any competitor. Out of 100 units of material fed to a cow, 30 units are returned. As time goes on she will be more and more needed. Where man power is the limiting factor with super-abundance of feeds, the beef animal is economical, but where feeds are scarce, the dairy cow is the most economical. All cows are dual purpose cows, and the universality of the cow makes her the stabilizer of agriculture for three reasons: (1) Her wonderful ability to convert rough stuff into food; (2) her relation to soil fertility, (a) by adding chemical fertility, (b) by loosening soil, (c) by injecting bacteria to render soil food available; (3) the cow's presence on the farm renders revenue-producing work for the family and stimulates family tenancy. Unless there is something like this to do before breakfast and in the evenings, not much constructive work will be done on the farm. It will rather be destructive. Ninety per cent. of the reformatories are supported by idle habits that boys develop, particularly in cities. Boys learn more of value when gathering eggs, doing chores, studying livestock on the farm, than in any other way. A possessive interest in some livestock is of incalculable value in establishing a lasting, healthy interest in agriculture. The cow provides thorough employment, and we judge her according to her contribution towards the end, namely, human improvement."

"The rugged, strong, hardy dairy cows have been and will continue to be the most productive kind of animals if there is a dairy market, and there are 17 pure breeds to choose from. The present should be chosen as a foundation stock and should be bred up by better sires. The working span of a cow's life is ten to 15 per cent. of that of a man's life, which in turn is too short to be wasted on poor animals. The western provinces are importing better cows and better sires, and are doing work without a parallel in improving farming. Contrast our own

governments and the famous little Denmark with the former Russian one. The Dane has the most strongly ingrained political loyalty as a result of his co-operative government, and Canada, too, has become stronger in loyalty through just such good offices.

"Community breeding associations should at least be discussed in all districts where livestock is kept. The community gets more livestock quickly as a result, and they get it. Community breeding districts quickly produce keener livestock judges, and any official judge going into such is at once criticised if he renders any faulty criticism.

"A logical sequence to this is a culling-out process by co-operative agencies. If carried out with intelligence they are positively beneficial; first, by giving place to better stock; second, by providing for the future; third, by quickening the efforts of the farmers in breeding good animals. Only a short time ago 50 pounds of butter per year was considered a big production, while now 50 pounds a week is reached. The cow is now a civilized creature. In the cow civilization, abundance of food is an essential, or retrogression takes place. She must have a surplus of food and warmth. In addition, her food should be balanced to produce what is asked of her. Just as the diet that the sow receives will produce hairless, or on the other hand, feather, sturdy fighting pigs in the litter, just so will diet affect the cow. Comfortable housing should be added to these."

The dairy industry is more and more important as land becomes the limiting factor rather than man-power. More cheese and less meat will be eaten of necessity in the future, because it will be more economically produced as the population increases. Canada some time will become a dairy country."

Dr. Charles Saunders

Dr. Saunders spoke on the results and possibilities of cereal investigations dividing the work into the development of new varieties and the improvement by selection of prevailing varieties. He did not recommend "Huron" wheat nor the early "Red Fife" for Manitoba. "Prelude" had a place in the extreme north, because of its great earliness, but its yield is low and it shells very easily. "Ruby," a new variety, was proving valuable in many districts because of its earliness, hardness and fair yielding quality. Dr. Saunders prophesied that he would soon be able to furnish for distribution an oat with a stiffer straw, and a barley also, but he warned his hearers that one quality does not make a variety. He thought he could promise also a new beardless variety, satisfactory in every way, and a hullless barley in the course of a few years. He had a number of beardless wheats in the "Prelude" and "Ruby" classes. He also had a very productive beardless wheat, superior to any yet advanced, but not hard enough for this country. Selected "Durum" would some day have a much greater place in the dryer districts of the West, for some day there would be bins and other equipment provided, when the millers would be compelled to adapt themselves to "Durum," which made flour of excellent quality, although yellow in color. There would be another hull-less oat some day, but he advocated sticking to "Banner," "Victory" and "Gold Ring" yet. He would soon have an extremely early beardless barley, an earlier pea than "Arthur," and improved varieties of beans and flax.

When questioned, he expressed the opinion that "Kitchener," a selection from "Marquis," was a good yielder, but does not bake so well, but it was too soon to judge it. "Red Bobs" was not well established yet, although it is a good variety and mills and bakes first class. It ripens earlier and threshes more easily than "Marquis," although it is not so rust-resistant.

S. E. Greenway

The director of the Extension Department of Saskatchewan laid down leadership as the essential of agricultural education. The agricultural societies

Continued on Page 32

HAIL AGENTS

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YOU WANT TO HAVE THE BEST

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MOOSE JAW

General Agents, Province of Saskatchewan



This Photograph

shows a number of the 16 Percheron and Belgian Stallions that I recently sold to H. A. Cook, of Millerdale, Sask. The Belgian three-year-old in the centre of the picture won first prize at the Ohio State Fair as a two-year-old and also at the Indiana State Fair the same year. Mr. Cook selected a fine lot of big horses with big bone and quality. These horses have been wintered entirely upon Timothy hay and have had no grain since last October. Are healthy and in fine condition and in shape for service. All young and sound. It will pay those wanting stallions, to correspond with H. A. Cook, of Millerdale, Sask.

I have a fine bunch of Clyde Mares, headed by a fine Clyde Stallion, also some fine Shire Mares, headed by a fine Shire Stallion, that I will exchange for good, first-class agricultural land in Canada, clear of incumbrance. Also can furnish some good first-class second-hand automobiles only a little used, in exchange for good land.

W. L. DeClow

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We have a large order for MUSKRAT, SKUNK and WOLF, and are prepared to pay top prices for such skins. Ship all your Furs to us immediately.

It will pay you to write for our FREE PRICE LIST.

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EVEN though the war is over, it is still very necessary to continue your Back-Yard Garden, as the whole world is short of food, and will be for some time to come.

Plant a Peace Garden with Bruce's Seeds, the best that grow. It will be a source of revenue to yourself, and will fulfil a duty to your country.

112-page Catalogue now ready, describing Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Poultry Supplies and Garden Implements, and quoting prices. It is free for the asking. Write now for it.

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The **RIGHT** Power
For Every Farm Job

HEIDER TRACTORS give you a world of power—but only the Heider Friction Drive gives you the right power for every job. Steady, dependable pull for three-bottom plow, with plenty of reserve power. Throttles down to just the right power for a cream separator. Travels four miles an hour—or backs up to a load a fraction of an inch at a time—that's flexibility.

7 Speeds Forward, 7 Reverse

All with one motor speed, all with one lever for traction or belt work. Less gears. Less upkeep expense. Simplicity itself. 11 Years' Actual Field Work—the proof of experience not experiment. Heavy-duty 4-cylinder Waukesha motor burns kerosene or gasoline without carburetor change. Dixie High-Tension Magneto with Impulse Starter. Perfect Radiator. Kingston Carburetor. U. S. Ball Bearings. Send for catalog.

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PLOW CO. Established 1855
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Built exclusively for tractor work. Extra strong construction. Close-up position permits one man easily to operate tractor and harrow. Extremely flexible. Close coupled. Light draft. Two sizes—8 and 10-ft. cut. Fit any tractor.

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Backed with 64 years' experience in implement building and with successful service in all parts of the world.

This line includes Discs, Plows, Mowers, Separators, Cultivators, Litters, Harrows, Cream Separators, Litter Carriers, Gasoline Engines, Stalk Cutters, etc. Write for Farm Tool Catalog.

Model D 9-16
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Rock Island Heider D 9-16 with No. 9 Rock Island Plow attached to the tractor platform is shown here. Entire outfit in one unit. Your hands guide tractor. Your foot controls plow. Sold with or without plow attached.

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KILL-EM-QUICK
Ad. on page 2 of this issue.

Farmers' Week in Winnipeg

The Soil Products Exposition and Dairy Show were the Display Features, but Conventions covered well the Field of Agricultural Endeavour

IT was Farmers' Week with a vengeance, from February 17 to 21, in Winnipeg, and there were many tired farmers in Manitoba at the week-end. There were too many good things going on at the same time for comfort. There were so many feature addresses, so many enthusiastic and vital meetings going on concurrently that many an ambitious delegate wilted before the end and decided that there were more strenuous places than out on the homestead. But no delegate or visitor could go away unaffected or uninspired by the conventions, exhibits, or educational addresses.

And if 1919 went no farther, it would go down as setting a new high-water

mark in the standards of Manitoba agriculture in some of its main phases. The largest crowds yet, the most modern and scientific equipment, the snappest conventions with speakers of international reputation, and, as the judges agreed, the finest and cleanest quality of soil products that have yet competed, made the week a distinct success. Although many were disappointed at their inability to attend several meetings at the same time, the committee of management worked wonders in organization to have it all go off without a hitch. It was so arranged that everyone finally had time to take in the Dairy Show and Soil Products Exhibition before leaving for home.

Canadian Seed Growers' Association

Revival in the appreciation of Good Seed in Manitoba and its production, assisted by Instructive Addresses

Samuel Larcombe

Birtle, Manitoba, is a good district, but has been most frequently mentioned because Mr. Larcombe, Manitoba's most famous soil product expert, lives there. The names of Seager Wheeler, of Saskatchewan, and Samuel Larcombe, of Manitoba, have become legion to Western grain growers. This last year Mr. Larcombe gave up his only son for war, was left alone to farm, attend to his many plots and look after his seven acres of garden. He has survived and is going stronger than ever.

Mr. McVicar, in his closing address, struck a high keynote in the ideals of the best seed and most careful methods, and said that he anticipated a big new growth, based on the widening interest that he had found was being taken.

Prof. T. J. Harrison was elected president; W. C. McKilligan, vice-president; and W. T. G. Wiener, secretary, for 1919. The new executive consists of Thos. Rumball, Miami; Geo. Dow, Gilbert Plains; A. T. Aikin, Waskada.

Dr. Chas. E. Saunders

The Dominion seed wizard from the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, expressed gratification at the high quality of the seed which he had placed judgment upon at the fair, and congratulated westerners and Manitobans particularly on the awakening that he found in better seed grain. Dr. Saunders, at the outset, went into the testing of new varieties, laying down a minimum test of five or six years at experiment stations before a variety should be made available to the public. Even then most varieties had to be re-selected and purified. He suggested that one or two years' test of a new variety by an individual, even if that variety gave favorable promise, was unreliable. There were a great many difficulties to contend with in purifying new varieties. Cross-bred wheats like "Marquis" gave the most trouble with variations until characters were fixed by unrelenting selection. Impurities in varieties make one of the greatest discouragements and are assisted by the early shattering qualities of some varieties, by various mechanical means (such as mud, seed drills, horses, wind, threshing machines, fanning mills, old bags, etc.). The tendency of grain to deteriorate or vary, particularly after a few years' trial, is immense, and tendency to cross fertilization seems to increase from year to year in mixed plots.

After his long experience and exhaustive study he would advise seed growers to specialize on one variety, and even then they would need to exercise eternal vigilance in that one, to preserve purity. And then when the seed grower has obtained something especially good, he should never sow it all. He must be prepared against adverse years. When questioned, Dr. Saunders said that "Prelude" was introduced after three or four years' tests for its early-ripening properties, when four or five years more might have eliminated some of its objectionable qualities. His newest variety, "Ruby," while pure enough for practical purposes, was irregular in height and threw some pale colored kernels. The need for new earlier varieties made it doubtful just how long they should be tested and purified before made available for distribution.

Mr. Pratt, of The Grain Growers' Guide, addressed the meeting on short notice on the work of distributing good seed. When congratulated by the chairman on the work done by The Guide in creating new interest in better seed, Mr. Pratt replied that he thought the most essential thing in the development of the seed association was in creating a market for good seed, and one of the greatest agencies was publicity. That was the work he was concerned with.

Prof. John Bracken

John Bracken, professor of field husbandry, from the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, one of the seed grain judges, in his usual informal but clear and capable way, dealt with ideals in seed grain and cultural methods in raising it. He thought that the members of the C.S.G.A. were getting into the business now of seed growing, and to make the business successful they would need to provide good seed up to standard, and the seed must have a good appearance to meet market requirements.

Good seed must be of a suitable variety, as established by experimental stations, and the experience of the individual farmer and his neighbor, it must be free from weeds, disease and impurities and must be able to grow vigorously.

Prof. Bracken deprecated the necessity of the government distributing 3,500,000 bushels of seed grain in Saskatchewan this year, as the experiences in the past showed the evils of weed seed distribution in connection with such a large project. When ten weed seeds are allowed to the pound, it makes the tremendous weed distribution of 1,000 weed seeds to the acre. But even prize seed at the best fairs contain some weed seed, and it seems almost impossible to get seed grain in appreciable quantities free from such impurities. Another evil is that many ex-

Seed Purchasing Commission

SEED GRAIN FOR SALE

The Dominion Seed Purchasing Commission, Regina, offers seed oats for sale as follows:

Alberta Oats, Distribution in Alberta.
Bulk Car Lots F.O.B. Calgary

No. 1 Seed \$1.06 per bus.
No. 2 Seed 1.00 per bus.

Minnesota and Ontario Oats in Bulk Car Lots

No. 1 Seed \$1.12 per bus.

Delivered at points west to Moose Jaw and Saskatoon, seed grain freight rates will be charged extra on shipments farther west. \$1.10 per bus. delivered. Manitoba points.

Canada Western Oats in Bulk Car Lots
No. 2 Seed, \$1.04 per bus., F.O.B. Moose Jaw and Saskatoon.

Prince Edward Island Oats
(A few cars available)

No. 1 Seed, Pure Banner variety, \$1.34 per bus., F.O.B. Regina and Moose Jaw.

Sacking was necessary for shipping transfer from the Island. These oats are free from wild oats or other noxious weed seeds, and germinate over 97 per cent.

The Dominion Seed Inspection Staff, stationed at Saskatoon, Moose Jaw and Winnipeg, were unable to collect any quantity of No. 1 Canada Western Seed Oats, because of the prevalence of wild oats and frost injury to germination in the oat districts of Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Consequently No. 1 seed oats for Southern Saskatchewan and South-western Manitoba had to be obtained from Minnesota and Eastern Canada. These oats are all slightly weathered, but are well developed and high in germination. The Minnesota samples weigh over 40 pounds per measured bushel, germinate over 95 per cent., and are free from noxious weed seeds. Trace of domestic black oats are present. The Minnesota oats smaller in size and higher in germination than our Western oats, and in seeding may require a half-bushel less per acre.

These oats are considered well adapted to our districts requiring seed, as they are produced in similar soil and climatic conditions. Oats from Eastern Canada gave good results when introduced for the seed shortage ten years ago.

Prices of No. 1 seed wheat and barley will be given on application.

The prices asked by the Commission represent the average cost of seed grain including the premiums paid for superior stocks which could be cleaned to the seed grades, also charges for storage, cleaning, shrinkage in cleaning, sacks and sacking where required. The cleaning dockage in Western oats is very heavy this season because of the presence of green immature oats. The services both of the Commission and the Dominion Seed Inspection Staff are available free of charge.

Bulk Car Lot Orders Cheaper

Less than car lot (L.G.L.) shipment must be sacked, and carry higher freight rates.

Approximate Charges for Oats

Distance from Car Lot	L.C.L.
Elevator Shipments	Shipments
100 miles	3 c. per bus.
200 miles	3½ c. per bus.
300 miles	4 c. per bus.
	9½ c. per bus

Place Seed Orders Promptly

Municipalities, Farmers' Organizations Groups of Farmers and Individuals, who are depending on the Commission for seed oats should place their orders at the earliest possible date, so that provision may be made for bringing in the necessary quantity from the East and South.

Procedure for Homesteaders on Un-patented Dominion Lands

In organized districts applications for seed grain are taken by the Municipality Secretaries; in unorganized districts, by the Provincial Department of Municipal Affairs. These officers supply the necessary forms and have been made Commissioners of Oaths for the purpose of taking applications. Duplicate copies of applications are forwarded to the Agent of Dominion Lands for authorization and then passed on to the Bank. Applicants are notified by the Bank to appear in person, sign the required security, and obtain an order on the person or firm supplying the seed. It is necessary to state the cost of the seed and the name of the person supplying it.

Sales on Cash Basis

The order-in-council under which the Commission is operating permits sales to be made on cash basis only. Bank draft is attached to bill of lading for cash lots. Advertisement

hibitors haven't as good seed at home as they bring to the fair.

Vigor, as indicated by soundness, plumpness and lustre, is the next essential. Piebald wheat, while not of good red color, may have good lustre and germinate 100 per cent. The commonest defects of seed are, weed seeds, disease, small, shrunken seeds, dead grains and unsuitable varieties. Stinking smut, controlled by formalin, and loose smut, only curable in the seed itself by hot water, are the two principal diseases in wheat.

From the cultural side, Prof. Bracken vetoed sowing wheat after other grain, and one variety after another variety. Seed wheat could be sown on breaking summerfallow or hoed crop. Cultivated grass land here he described as very desirable. The two requisites in the purpose of seed plots were yield and freedom from impurities.

Professor Bracken congratulated the agricultural societies of Manitoba on their evident progressiveness and liveliness. Indicative of the importance of the seed question was the fact that it required 40,000,000 bushels of seed to sow the 25,000,000 acres of land devoted to field crops each year in Western Canada, which constituted four-fifths of our total wealth.

There are six things essential to produce yield, viz.: seed, plant food, moisture, heat, light and air.

The plant food is directly related to moisture of soil, in turn dependent upon the climatic conditions, but we can control absolutely the character of the seed we sow. The seed end of production, the character of the 40,000,000 bushels we sow in Western Canada, is the most important end. Some samples of flax we sow contain 30,000 weed seeds per bushel, and oats 10,000 per bushel.

About one-half of the agricultural societies hold seed fairs and field crop competitions. The twofold purpose of seed fairs is to develop the best seed and to increase yields. Only about one-sixth of the people are connected with agricultural societies, so the greater majority of the farmers of this country are not served by seed fairs. There is no doubt about seed fairs getting good results, but we should get 1,000 per cent. increase on our outlay. Are we getting the best results? If a man wins a prize, that is not the end in view, but the means; the end of our aims in growing grain is to get a profit, and the success of our business of grain growing is governed by the amount of profit that we make.

From a commercial view these competitions are not getting the results they should. We are turning out thousands of returned boys on the land, for example, and we have no clean seed oats for many of them to sow. So our competitions have failed to meet a crisis at this time. Any fool can make criticisms about a great fault, but it is another thing to offer criticisms that make for constructive progress.

We lack confidence in exhibitors, because we are not sure that the man who wins prizes at seed fairs has commercial quantities of seed at home of the same quality to sell. If scores of standing crops and of seed from the same fields on exhibition were combined, it would produce extra confidence in the products, and the man looking for good seed could depend upon getting better satisfaction.

There are certain things about judging a seed sample that no man can tell. He must guess about vitality and purity. Any judge should have tests made to substantiate the guess that he must make. Ninety-nine men out of a hundred cannot get the best seed when they want it.

Professor Bracken here outlined the most comprehensive scheme that has yet been advanced for developing provincial supplies of good seed within a few years. He would ask the breeding stations to produce elite stock seed, to sow 20 acres in the district of each agricultural society on the farm of some reliable member selected by the society. This would need to be inspected and the next year this elite stock seed would be further divided ten times.

If 50 out of the 68 societies took it up, 1,000 bushels would be distributed the first year, which would only require 80 acres to produce. Such a scheme would in four years' time, at this progression rate, yield 2,000,000 bushels

CROWN LIFE

The Extra Death losses from the epidemic and the war in 1918 far outnumbered the Ordinary Death losses. But the Interest Income was increased to an amount sufficient to provide for ALL Death losses.

CROWN LIFE INSURANCE CO., TORONTO

Agents wanted in unrepresented districts

69

RAW FURS

It will pay you to Ship your Furs to us this Season.

We can give you top prices for:

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in large or small quantities. You get your money promptly and we pay express charges on ALL shipments.

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An Extra 50 Acres This Spring

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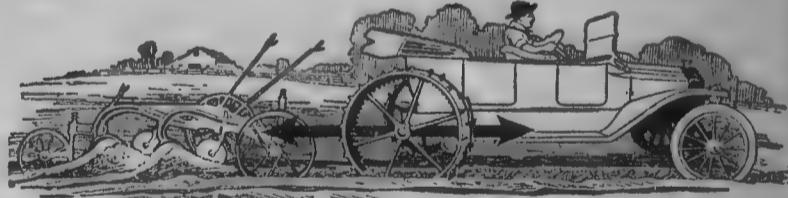
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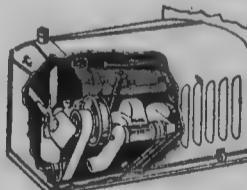
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Look Small Next Fall

And it is capable of doing that with ease. Every day of the year it is doing satisfactory and profitable work for thousands of farmers in England, Canada and the United States. We guarantee the "Staude" to deliver 750 lbs. at the draw-bar when the motor is in good condition, which is more than the average work of four horses under reasonable soil conditions. This tested and reliable tractor attachment has done the spring plowing, summerfallowing, fall plowing and several other jobs required of a light tractor for many Western farmers. Delighted owners declare it has not injured their Ford in the slightest degree. What it has done for others it can do for you. Moreover, you will have the "Staude" for future use. Be convinced. Let us send you free and without obligation the candid testimony of Western farmer-owners.



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THE DUAL COOLING SYSTEM will positively rectify all engine troubles due to an overheated motor. No longer need your tractor or truck attachment be out of commission for hours at a time. Install the Dual System and say goodbye forever to high fuel and lubrication bills and burnt out bearings. Rather than discard good machinery isn't it worth your while to investigate the merits of this wonderful device. The cost is so low and it is installed without drilling or tapping. Full information furnished gladly. Write us.

Mak-A-Tractors now ready for five models of Overlands, also 1918 Chevrolets. SEE YOUR DEALER OR WRITE DIRECT TO

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COUPON
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Please send full information on the

Staude Dual Cooling

Truck

(Mark X after device interested in)

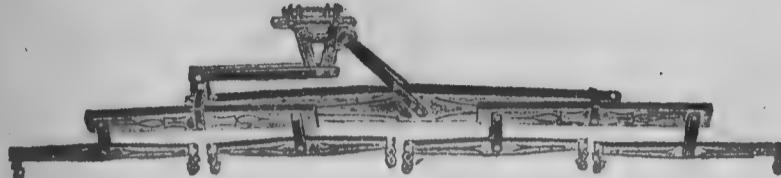
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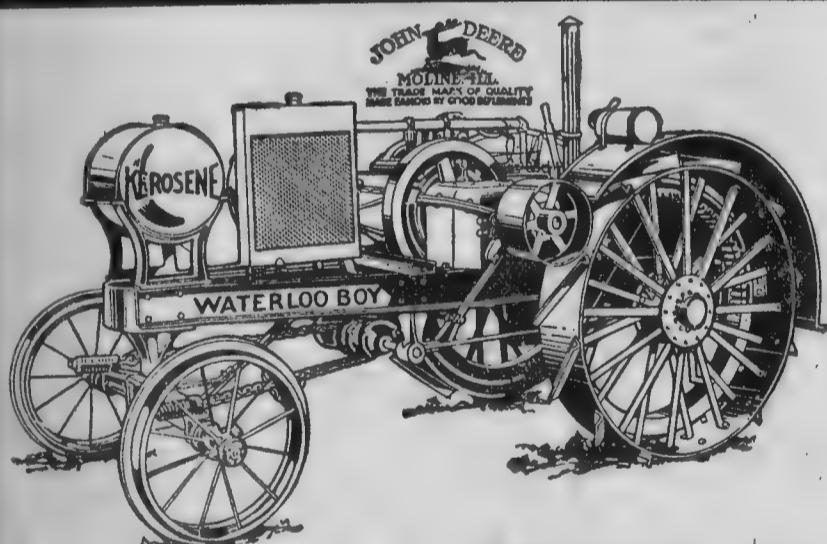
YOU make your purchase with the absolute knowledge that you must get satisfaction. Every dealer selling this popular line knows that any defective product bearing this trade mark will be promptly replaced by the manufacturer—that, together with the fact that *West Woods* Goods look better, and give greater satisfaction, is why most dealers recommend them to their customers.

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**Waterloo
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12-25—Kerosene—
Two Speed
John Deere Quality

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Winnipeg Regina Calgary Saskatoon Edmonton
Write for Catalog and mention this paper



Paramount Flashwood (10376), 1610, Age, 2 years 6 months; weight, 2,090 pounds. First in Class, Junior Champion and Reserve Grand Champion, at Chicago International, 1918. Owned by Geo. Rupp, Pioneer Stock Farm, Lampman, Sask.

of first-class seed, which would go a long way towards satisfying the needs of each province, and the most efficient use could be made of this good foundation stock.

Mt. S. T. Newton, director of boys' and girls' clubs of Manitoba, spoke on "The Prize List." There is an overclassification of pure-bred livestock, he said, and a neglect of grade stock. In the present stage of development of the livestock industry of the coun-

try, if we are to have successful livestock shows at the local fairs, we must encourage the showing of grade females and steers, etc. There are not the numbers of pure-breds in the country to make up well contested classes. Besides that, the livestock industry of the country depends for its existence on the general grade stock, and there is no better way of improving it than encouraging good trade stock prizes at the local fairs.

The Dairy Show

Many Strong Features—Holstein Herd from Selkirk—Educative Display of Dairy Branch—Dominion Department of Agriculture Dairy Branch—Balanced Up Nicely a Wonderfull Maze of Machinery.

HERE was practically everything in dairy equipment in Convention Hall, from the milking machine to the milking emulsifier, that inventive genius has as yet created, to facilitate and improve the handling of dairy products. The machinery was a complete study in itself, but after all, it's the cow that counts. A dairy exhibit, no matter how complete, without the animal producer herself, would not make a satisfactory lesson. The splendid herd of Holstein cows from the Selkirk asylum, at this show, completed the story of dairying and the point of development that it has reached in its province. The herd was stabled in a special glass-front apartment facing the show-room, under the most modern equipment of stanchioning and flooring. Adequate room was provided at the back for inspection and so the cows could be studied in their complete character, and the show itself became a thing of life. The cows were immaculate in appearance and condition which enhanced their beauty. Anyone could see size, constitution and quality in the Holstein matrons, and there were no slackers as their official records hanging above them clearly showed. If this feature of dairy shows were extended to show the discrepancies in the apparent productive capacity and the real capacity of cows, by having more animals of different types including the non-productive kind on exhibition, the lesson that the only test of the dairy cow is by her performance at the pail would be more effective. Bonneur Queen Mercens, 20890, at three, four and five years produced an average of nearly 17,000 pounds of milk. Cinderalla, 5404, with an average production of 9,000 pounds of milk for the last

six years, is a matron of great refinement and breediness. She had three daughters standing behind her that averaged 9,000 pounds of milk as two-year-olds, so that her value as a revenue producer and as a breeder runs up into many hundreds of dollars per year.

The Dairy Branch Exhibit

The exhibit of the provincial dairy branch of agriculture combined art and constructive genius, but it was fundamentally economic in its purpose. Facing the visitor was a small dairy farm with all necessary buildings and pasture fields adjoining. A model of a typical Manitoba creamery joined up the farmer with the manufacturer. A very prettily painted picture at the background showed a model western home-stead, so the lesson was clear. The feature of the exhibit, however, from an economic standpoint, showed the food values of milk products actually compared with the relative equal values of ordinary foods with the value of foods found on an ordinary table. For example, one quart of milk is equal to 21 pounds of oranges, 33 cents; 8 eggs, 50 cents; 1.7 pounds bananas; 2.4 pounds apples, 30 cents; 3.2-3 pounds cabbage, 18 cents; 2 pounds chicken, 90 cents; 1/4 of a pound of beefsteak, 21 cents; 3.2-3 pounds of veal, \$1.39, and so forth. Butter, cheese, cottage cheese, buttermilk and the other milk products were treated in the same way. It made an excellent case for the cow as our most economic food producer.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture exhibit showed in graphic form the value of getting dairying on a business basis by testing the cows and weeding out the culs. "Test, don't guess," was the motto.



The Hardy, Rustling Ayrshires. A dairy breed well adapted to the West. A scene on the farm of Mr. Ness, De Winton, Alta.

The Agricultural Societies

Continued from Page 29

in Saskatchewan, he said, might be divided into dead societies, holiday and sports societies, livestock for material end societies, societies giving general support to plowing matches, seed fairs, etc., societies substituting craftsmanship for drudgery, societies standing for more perfect rural civilization. In a general way societies may be divided into three main divisions—those that do just as the others do, those that construct something in their own community districts, and those that might exist for the inherent beauty of the things produced and that are therefore evangelistic. Someone should provide for an ideal exhibition, taking cognizance of the factors of human development as exemplified in rural community life, such as athletics, social welfare, art, religion, health, wealth of the farms, etc. The essential thing in an agricultural society is a scheme of things that embodies some ideal. Mr. Greenway drew a beautiful picture of ideals, quoting from our modern poets, like Rupert Brooke, which was inspiring, especially to those who generally think of an agricultural society in terms of some machine thing that happens once a year, on a certain date.

Professor Jackson

Professor Jackson made a strong criticism of some of the things that are included in agricultural societies, and thought, upon careful examination, that the situation was not improving. The facts that all things agricultural were undergoing a rapid change and that

new standards had constantly to be adopted, made the year-after-year standard of the agricultural society inappropriate for present progress. The constitution, the exhibition and the fair rewards would all have to be changed to suit new conditions and to try out new things. There wasn't sufficient incentive for the exhibitor to produce something better since there was no class for him. Ambition and energy were being dwarfed rather than stimulated by the old hard and fast prize-list and rule system in vogue. The prize lists were particularly to be found fault with in some of the fancy-work classes and innumerable small things which professionals carried year after year. The old money awards for grains, fruits and vegetables are of doubtful educational value and do not appeal to the higher ideals of agricultural production. The substitution of wax models of the finest specimens could be prized as an educational souvenir by the winner, whereas the old ribbons or prize money meant little. The fair ground is for 51 weeks of the year often an eyesore to the community rather than a credit, and the waste ground only becomes a breeding ground for weeds and is often dilapidated. It might very easily be utilized by the agricultural societies for growing alfalfa or other legumes or grasses and new grains, or might be used for testing out varieties. All speculation by exhibitors should be most carefully enquired into and if possible be substituted by a higher standard of honesty.

United Grain Growers and Fixed Price

Statement issued by the Board of Directors Regarding Sale to the Allied Governments of Exportable Surplus

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of United Grain Growers Limited, held in Winnipeg on Saturday, February 15, the question of a fixed price for our 1919 wheat crop was considered and the following statement sets forth the company's position in this matter:

"The resolutions passed at the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta annual conventions at Brandon and Edmonton seem to have been somewhat generally misconstrued as a request for open markets. The name of the United Grain Growers Limited has, in some instances, been coupled with statements that this was the desire of the organized farmers of Manitoba and Alberta. This interpretation of these resolutions is entirely wrong, as a careful reading of them will show:—

"The company's position is that they are absolutely opposed to the opening of the wheat market on the old basis, which allows unrestricted speculation. We believe that the most desirable method of marketing our 1919 wheat crop would be for the Dominion government to sell our exportable surplus of wheat and flour at a fair price, based on world values, to the British and Allied governments. Such a price mutually agreed upon between the farmers of Canada and the Allied governments could be made a fixed price until August 31, 1920, and would, of course, govern the price of flour and wheat for domestic use in Canada. This would insure the consumers in the Allied countries of Europe and the consumers in Canada getting their food requirements at a fair price, based on world conditions and at a minimum of added expense over the price our farmers would receive for their product. It would also insure our farmers getting the maximum price possible based on

world conditions for their products. In other words, it would eliminate all profiteering at the expense of the producer and consumer in the transfer of the former's food products to the latter.

"This differs from the fixed price as discussed at the conventions, as it provides for fixing the price according to the law of supply and demand instead of on a fictitious basis. We do not believe in a fixed price set at an artificial value which would, at the expense of the consumer, give protective profits to the producer even though farmers in other countries may be temporarily more advantageously situated because of action taken by their government previous to the signing of the armistice.

"In the event of it being impossible to sell our whole exportable surplus to the Allied governments, and in this way fixing a price, we believe immediate steps should be taken to eliminate all speculation in our food stuffs. This does not mean the elimination of future markets, and we recognize that under open market conditions it is necessary for the efficient handling of our grain to have future markets in which purchasers of grain in the country can make future contracts for the protection of their purchases. We believe such markets can be conducted to serve all the necessities of the grain trade even though limited only to those who are actual owners or gatherers of grain. We suggest that our government take steps to prevent the sale of grain for future delivery on the part of anyone who, at the time of sale, does not actually hold title to the amount of grain they sell, and to prevent the purchase of grain by anyone who does not have a bona fide intention of taking delivery of the actual grain. Legislation along these lines would eliminate entirely the present unrestricted gambling in our farm products.



A Cheap and Efficient Cattle and Sheep Shelter on the Bonanza Irrigated Farm

WIN

This Real-Gasoline Auto for Boys and Girls \$150⁰⁰ other Prizes SOLVE THIS PUZZLE

23	8	5	14	-	7	5	18
13	1	14	25	-	9	19	-
4	5	6	5	1	20	5	4
-	1	14	4	-	14	15	20
-	1	-	13	9	14	21	20
5	-	2	5	6	15	18	5

This fore-told when the War would end. What does it say?

HOW TO SOLVE IT

The above squares hold the answer. It is in one sentence of nine words, containing forty letters. Each letter is represented by a number, and that number is the position of the letters in the alphabet. For instance, A is represented by the figure 1, as it is first in the alphabet, and so on. Now, to help you get started, we will tell you that the first letter in the puzzle is "W," because W is the 23rd letter in the alphabet. Get to work and figure out the words in the sentence, and try to find the answer to the great question, "When will the war be over?" It is not easy, but it is worth while trying for.

Copy your answer upon a plain white sheet of paper as neatly as you can, because neatness, spelling, handwriting, and punctuation count if more than one answer is correct. Put your name and address in the top right hand corner of the paper. If you have to write a letter, or show anything else, put it upon a separate sheet of paper. We will write as soon as your answer is received, and tell you if your solution is correct, and also send you a complete illustration of the grand prizes that you can win.

What Others Have Done, You Can Do

Here are the names of only a few of the boys and girls to whom we have recently awarded big prizes

Shetland Pony and Cart, Helen Smith, Edmonton.

Sheep and Lamb, Beatrice Hughes, Hanesmore, Ont.

\$100 Cash, Lyle Benson, Hamilton, Ont.

\$50 Cash, Helen Benson, Junkins, Alta.

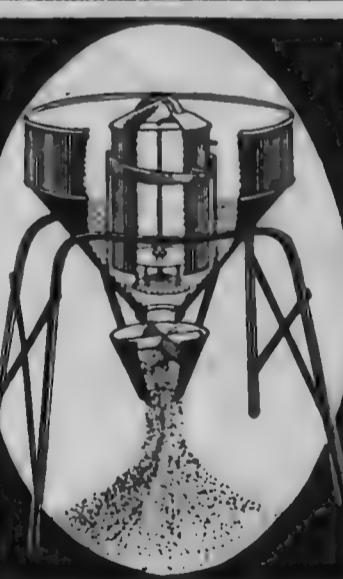
\$50 Cash, Florence Neelis, Arnprior, Ont.

We will send you names of many others,

too. Only boys and girls under 17 years of age may send answers and each boy or girl will be required to perform a small service for us for which an additional valuable reward or special cash prize will be given. The contest will close on March 31st at 8:00 p.m.

Send your answer this very evening. Address:

TORONTO, ONT.



You will be the envy of all your friends with this Car

THE AUTO-MAN EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD, Dept. 6

Every Owner Receives Unqualified Satisfaction Who Has Used

"JUMBO" Grain Picklers

The Pickler that has built a reputation on its merits. All metal construction: efficient, compact and rigid. Capacity 125 bushels per hour. Five-bushel hopper, seven-gallon tank. No pipes to clog. Turns over and treats the grain perfectly.

If Your Dealer Cannot Supply You Write Us Direct.

Winnipeg Steel Granary and Culvert Company

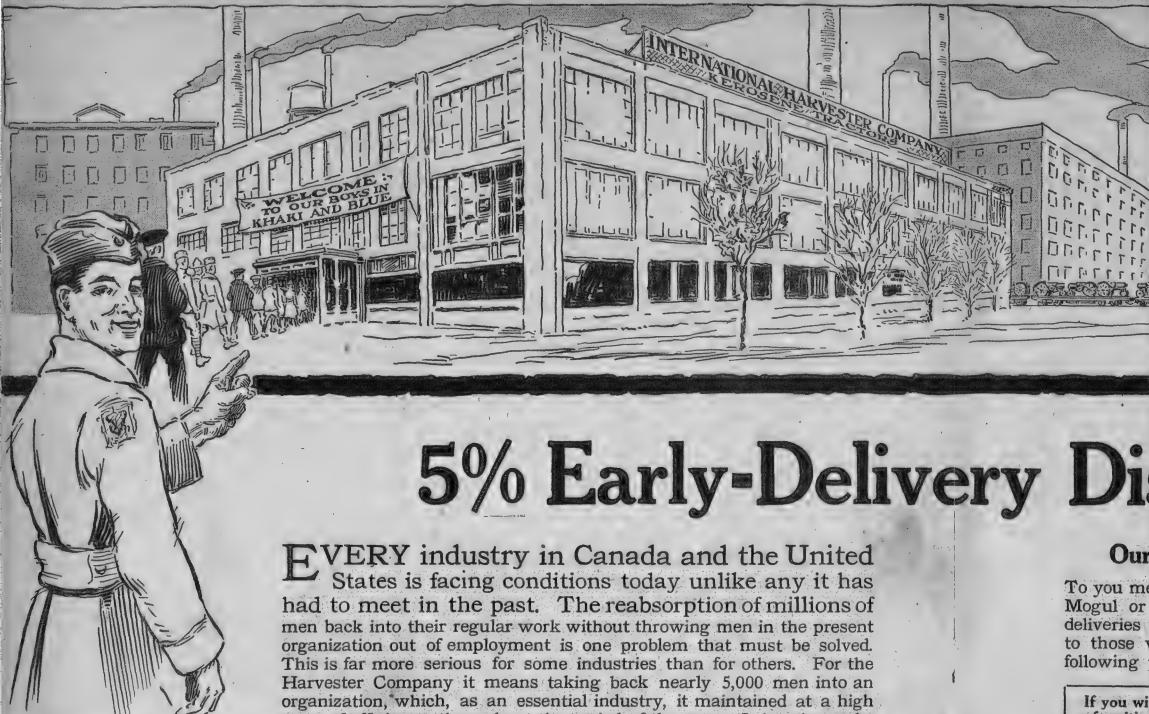
REGINA

A Handy Wire Stretcher

An axe is the only tool you need to make this wire stretcher. Sharpen a stake neatly and drive it into the ground a short distance in the position indicated by the illustration. Make a loop of smooth wire and pass it over the



tops of the stake and corner post. A piece of light chain or wire, with a hook on one end, is attached to the wire and the other end passed around the upper stake. Through a loop in the end of the chain or wire a cross piece is passed. By turning, any desired strain can be put on the wire to be stretched.



5% Early-Delivery Dis

EVERY industry in Canada and the United States is facing conditions today unlike any it has had to meet in the past. The reabsorption of millions of men back into their regular work without throwing men in the present organization out of employment is one problem that must be solved. This is far more serious for some industries than for others. For the Harvester Company it means taking back nearly 5,000 men into an organization, which, as an essential industry, it maintained at a high state of efficiency throughout the period of the war. It is going to be no easy matter to do the right thing by these boys, but the Company can and will do it. You can help if you will, and profit by helping.

To assist in providing places for these boys who are now coming back, many of whom left the tractor factories to join the ranks, it will be necessary to bring about an immediate increase in tractor production. The tractors will be needed, but before the Company can handle any greatly increased number of them, we must move forward to the farms some thousands that have been ordered for delivery at various dates up to May 1st.

Too Many Say, "Ship My Tractor in April"

Many of you remember the difficulties connected with April and May shipments of tractors in past years. Do the best we could, we have never been able to supply the demand or make all deliveries as ordered. The need of tractors for Spring work comes at just the period in the year when great quantities of all kinds of Spring tools and implements are being rushed forward. Tractors cannot be moved as readily as implements.

Their size is against quick movement, and there is always more or less delay in securing flat cars. Railroad congestion must also be given serious consideration.

We naturally want to avoid these difficulties and escape the blame which we unjustly earn for being unable to fill late orders of tractors for Spring use. While the Company has already shipped 170 per cent more tractors this year than at the same time last year, yet the number of orders we are receiving for April shipment is so large that we shall not be able to make deliveries in time unless we can ship a large number of them at an earlier date.

Farmers who cannot take their tractors until later deserve as much consideration as those who must have theirs in April or early May, which is the peak month for the work of spring seed-bed preparation. Many farmers have placed their orders for delivery in April who could just as well take their tractors now, thus avoiding any chance of disappointment in delivery and enabling us to take care of the later orders, which we could not otherwise handle.

Our
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INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

Branch Houses

WEST—Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., Edmonton, Alta., Estevan, Sask., Lethbridge, A
N. Battleford, Sask., Regina, Sask., Saskatoon, Sask., Winnipeg, Man., Yorkton, S



Delivery Discount

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Our Early-Delivery Discount Plan

To you men who have already placed your orders for Mogul or Titan 10-20 tractors and who can accept deliveries immediately—and this applies equally well to those who have not yet ordered—we have the following proposition to make:

If you will take your Mogul or Titan tractor now instead of waiting for your specified delivery date we will reward your co-operation as follows:

To those who will accept delivery of a Mogul or Titan 10-20 on or before March 15th we will give an Early-Delivery Discount of 5 per cent from the cash delivery price of the tractor. (This amounts to about \$60.00.)

After March 15th the following discounts will be given:

For delivery during week of March 17 to March 22 incl.	4%
" " " " 24 "	29 " 3%
" " " " 31 " April 5 "	2%
" " " " April 7 " 12 "	1%

This discount will go a long ways toward paying the fuel bills of your tractor during this season.

By taking advantage of this Early-Delivery Discount, you will not only be helping yourself, but will enable the Company more easily to put back to work all the boys who have served their country so well without breaking up our present organization.

You will find that you need a few weeks to get acquainted with your new tractor. The man who gets his tractor early can become familiar with it, so that when the first day of good plowing weather dawns he will be able to get in the field without a moment's lost time. In itself we should deem that a sufficient reason for taking early delivery, but when you add to this the early delivery discount authorized above, we are sure you will agree that the man who has placed an order

for a tractor cannot possibly do better than ask for immediate delivery. Likewise, those who are thinking of buying some time this spring can well afford to make up their minds immediately that their tractor is going to be a Mogul or Titan 10-20 and that they are going to have it sent out to their farms at once.

Now that you know the situation, may we hope that you will act upon it at once? We have tried to set it before you in a broad-minded manner; one that would be fair and beneficial to everybody concerned. We await your response confident that you will see the wisdom of accepting this offer.

Go to your agent and tell him that you will accept immediate delivery of your Mogul or Titan 10-20 n. p. tractor, so he can make up his carload shipments without delay.

HARVESTER COMPANY OF CANADA, Ltd.

Alta., Edmonton, Alta., Estevan, Sask., Lethbridge, Alta.,
Sask., Saskatoon, Sask., Winnipeg, Man., Yorkton, Sask.

EAST—Hamilton, Ont., London, Ont., Montreal, Que.,
Ottawa, Ont., Quebec, Que., St. John, N. B.

Pays for Itself in Three Years

and the profits go on for
a lifetime

This statement is based on the experience of hundreds of farmers who have found it much more profitable to work in harmony with nature's laws.

The Townsley System

provides an abundance of fresh air without cooling the stables. With this improved condition the stock make larger gains and pay dividends on the investment from the day the system is installed. The buildings are preserved from rot—the harness and equipment are saved from ruin by dampness.

At Brandon Fair, March 3-7

you will have an opportunity of proving our statements through your own observation. We invite you to most carefully examine the design, materials and workmanship of the Townsley system.

If you cannot attend the fair, write us today for information. An estimate will be furnished without obligation on your part.

Protect Your Buildings with Townsley Lightning Arresters.

Canadian Lightning Arrester and Electrical Co. Ltd.

BRANDON, MAN.

Barn of John T. Kane,
"Townsley Equipped"
St. Jean, Man.



Made in Canada

LUMBER

DIRECT
TO YOU

BY co-operating in buying from us you save the middleman's profit—and secure a higher grade of lumber—also

Save from
\$150 to \$250

on every carload
you buy.



Facts to Consider

High Quality
Immediate Shipment
Low Prices
Examination before
Payment
Cluborders Loaded
Separately

REMEMBER:—We furnish House and Barn Plans Free of Charge. No obligation on your part. We consider it a pleasure to serve you.



Write for Price List Delivered Your Station

Nor'-West Farmers
Co-Operative Lumber Co., Ltd.
633 Hastings Street VANCOUVER, B. C.

BOTH \$
FOR **17 50**



Write Us Today—Don't Delay

WISCONSIN INCUBATOR AND BROODER

**130 Egg
INCUBATOR**
130 Chick Brooder
BOTH FOR
\$17 50 Freight
and Duty
PAID

If ordered together we send both machines for only \$17.50 and we pay all freight and duty charges to any R. R. station in Canada. We have branch warehouses in Winnipeg, Man. and Toronto, Ont. Orders shipped from nearest warehouse to your R. R. station. Hot water, double walls, dead air space between, double glass doors, copper tanks and boilers, self-regulating. Nursery under egg tray. Especially adapted to Canadian climate. Incubator and Brooder shipped complete with thermometers, lamps, egg testers—ready to use when you get them. Ten year guarantee—30 days trial. Incubators finished in natural colors showing the high grade California Redwood lumber used—not painted to cover inferior material. If you will compare our machines with others, we feel sure of your order. Don't buy until you do this—you'll save money—it pays to investigate before you buy. Remember our price of \$17.50 is for both Incubator and Brooder and covers freight and duty charges. Send for FREE catalog today, or send in your order and save time.

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RACINE, WISCONSIN, U. S. A.

Over There— Over Here

STAG Chewing Tobacco
is appreciated by both
of Canada's war units
—those who fought in
Flanders and those who
served at home.

It is also enjoyed by
civilians of all classes
throughout Canada and
is recognized as being



"Ever-lastingly Good"

Saskatchewan Farmers' Parliament

Continued from Page 12

Discussion on Farmers' Platform

R. M. Johnson, of Eastview, opened the discussion on the revised Farmers' Platform by reading the new and revised sections as approved by the Canadian Council of Agriculture last fall.

It was moved by delegate Meitton that in the clause referring to the senate the word "reform" be changed to "abolish."

Mr. Musselman suggested that changes be made as recommendations to the Canadian Council of Agriculture. It was explained that the Council had in mind an elective senate when the Platform was drafted. The clause was allowed to stand as first drafted.

B. A. Carruthers, of Goodlands, referred to an article in an American periodical by a well-known Canadian writer, which held that the Platform really looked to a severance of Empire ties. If this was the case he would refuse to support it in any way. Mr. Maharg replied that nothing was further from the minds of the Council of Agriculture than such a course. There was nothing in the platform to lead to any such conclusion.

John McNaughtan, of Harris, proposed an amendment, calling for the total prohibition of the sale and manufacture of liquor in Canada. This was carried by a tremendous majority and without delay.

The amendments passed by the Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta conventions, and which have been fully reported in The Guide, were then read to the convention. A motion was proposed favoring unrestricted reciprocity with the United States, which would automatically, according to other planks of the Platform, accord similar treatment to Great Britain.

Mr. Simpson moved for a gradual reduction of the tariff. This motion did not receive a seconder. The suggestion by a delegate that the Platform, as drafted by the Council of Agriculture be approved en bloc, did not meet with a favorable reception from the delegates.

Hon. C. A. Dunning said that the Canadian Council of Agriculture represented the best brains of the farmers. Before, therefore, an amendment to the Platform was finally passed upon, he suggested that a member of the council be asked to tell the convention why the idea embodied in the amendment was not embodied in the Platform.

Mr. Maharg explained that the reason the council did not ask for complete elimination of the tariff between Canada and the United States was because it felt that the demands, as made, were more possible of early fulfillment.

Labor's Opinion of Platform

President Summerville, of the Sask. Labor Party was called upon at this juncture to address the convention, and to give his opinion as a labor man on the Farmers' Platform.

For years the labor men, he said, had felt that they were laboring alone for social justice, and without the assistance of the farmers. He was glad that this could no longer be said.

In making his claim for shorter working hours and higher wages, laboring men showed that they realized their position. They found, however, that they were going in a circle, that increased wages were met by an increase in the cost of living.

Trades union leaders had studied the matter and knew that they had not reached a satisfactory solution. It required reorganization and sweeping reforms.

Referring to the natural resources planks in the Farmers' Platform, he asked if the farmers wished to be a privileged class. Labor men believed that all of the natural resources should be nationalized, meaning by this, no doubt, that farm lands should also be nationalized. This remark was greeted with considerable applause.

Turning to the question of the censorship of the press, Mr. Summerville asked why news of conditions existing in Russia or even in Australia was not allowed publication.

In the latter country the labor government had taken over 9,000,000 acres of land and stocked it, had built flour mills and engaged in fishing, with the

result that they had effected considerable reductions in the cost of living.

He quoted Lord Queensbury, who, in a speech in Edinburgh recently, had claimed that conditions that existed in Russia were not as deplorable as reports published in the press would indicate.

There was much in the Platform that did not fulfil the expectations of the working men. How were they going to convince the industrial workers that they should support the Farmers' Platform?

There was not enough in it to convince the city workers that it would solve the industrial problems of the country. To secure support from the labor movement the organized farmers would have to live up to their motto of freedom and equity.

Workers wanted to abolish the system of wealth production and distribution for profit. They were out for social reconstruction. When the speaker had concluded, one delegate asked what unified demand the labor party had made to Ottawa.

In reply he stated that there was not yet a national labor party, as they had not held a national convention.

Hon. George Langley stated that the Canadian Council of Agriculture was composed of seven men from each of the four provinces. They had agreed to the planks of the Platform as a fair compromise between different viewpoints.

The convention was being placed in a false position. Delegates were unwilling to vote on questions coming up because of the effect of such a vote on the Platform.

He felt that they should adopt the Platform as drafted and then bring forward resolutions favoring alterations where they thought they were needed. These would be taken as guiding principles in making further revisions.

A vote that the Platform be accepted and approved as passed by the Canadian Council of Agriculture was then put to the convention and passed unanimously.

Constitutional Amendments

Several constitutional amendments were then brought before the convention for approval. Many of these were made necessary by the plan for raising more capital for the trading branch of the association, among these was one which provided that two representatives of the holders of debenture stock should be added to the Central board.

Three women directors were also added to the board.

Mr. Meitton supported an amendment which had been proposed and which called for a membership fee of \$2.00, of which \$1.50 should be sent to the Central office.

He said that this was what his local had agreed to support. It would double the membership fee and increase by three times the amount sent to Central.

C. M. W. Emery, of District No. 2, brought a recommendation to take 25 cents from each membership fee for district organization work in the district contributing the same.

Mr. Musselman stated that this had been dealt with by the Central; the plan being to pay the expenses of a district director while doing organization work and also of sub-organizers whose expense accounts were O.K'd. by their district director.

The proposed plan as contained in the amendment to the constitution was to fix the amount sent by the local leaving the locals free to put the fee at any amount above this that they desired. This was carried.

Mr. Emery's motion regarding the setting aside of 25 cents for district organization work, and which had been set aside, was then brought up and subjected to considerable discussion.

Mr. Musselman explained that this would have to be taken from the amount sent to Central.

Mr. Paynter showed that under this arrangement, in such districts as were well organized there would be more money for organization work than they would know what to do with, while districts that were not well organized and which would therefore need heavier expenditure for organization work would labor under an unsufficient supply of funds.

The proposal failed to carry.

All the amendments to the constitution were moved and carried, three times.

Election of Officers

The opening for the meeting for nominations for president, brought three names before the convention: J. A. Maharg; R. M. Johnson, of Eastview; and A. G. Hawkes, of Percival. Both Mr. Johnson and Mr. Hawkes withdrew. Mr. Maharg was therefore elected by acclamation and with cheers and the singing of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." A large number of names were proposed when nominations for vice-president were called for. Several withdrew and ballots were distributed, the candidates being A. G. Hawkes, R. M. Johnson and Thomas Sales. Mr. Hawkes was elected by a majority of the votes cast. The election of the following district directors was ratified: District No. 1, Capt. T. M. Morgan, Aquadell; No. 2, C. M. W. Emery, Assiniboia; No. 3, E. P. St. John, Kisbey; No. 4, R. M. Johnson, Eastview; No. 5, John Millar, Indian Head; No. 6, Harry Marsh, Herschel; No. 7, Capt. C. E. Flatt, Tantallon; No. 8, W. J. Orchard, Tregarva; No. 9, James Inglis, Rocheby; No. 10, J. L. Rooke, Togo; No. 11, D. Japp, Speers; No. 12, A. Baynton, Carlton; No. 13, P. M. McCaffrey, Rockhaven; No. 14, Frank Burton, Vanguard; No. 15, M. M. Richardson, Shaunavon; No. 16, W. T. Hall, Surbiton.

Directors-at-large: Thomas Sales, Langham; J. B. Musselman, Regina; H. C. Fleming, Tate; John Evans, Nutana, and John Burrill, Indian Head.

On Friday afternoon the three women directors, elected by the Women's Section, were presented to the convention. These were Mrs. C. E. Flatt, Tantallon;



J. B. Musselman,
Secretary of the Saskatchewan G.G.A.

Mrs. W. H. Frith, Birmingham; and
Mrs. John McNaughtan, Harris.

Political Action Decided Upon

A resolution from the resolutions' committee regarding political action was brought in at the Thursday evening meeting. It called for a separate campaign fund to be opened at Central for each Federal constituency, the minimum being \$250. At the request of 25 per cent. of the locals in the constituency Central would call a convention therein for the purpose of nominating a candidate, creating a campaign fund and an organization.

Amendments to the constitution by which officers and directors should be allowed to support the candidate chosen at such convention.

Discussion opened on this resolution. One delegate stated that it was not a matter of getting into politics. Every farmer was in politics to his finger tips. He referred to the place that labor had assumed in the councils of Great Britain and said that workingmen and farmers should get together in politics and clean them up.

The demand arose as to the exact meaning of the resolution. Thos. Sales explained that the resolutions' committee had thought it advisable not to have the association's money used for campaign purposes. Hence the decision to provide for a separate campaign fund for each Federal constituency. The minimum amount was named at \$250.

Mr. Sales said that there were about

50 resolutions sent in by the locals demanding political action in one form or another. Very few of these, however, had concrete proposals for giving the resolution effect. Mr. Dane asked if the resolution had the full endorsement of the Central board. Mr. Maharg explained that his personal feeling was that the farmer in each constituency should act on their own initiative and on their own responsibility.

Rod McKenzie, vice-president of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, was called upon by President Maharg. He said that the farmers' movement had been built from the bottom up. The foundation had been always the local unit. This had been the case with the commercial enterprises. It was so of the Council of Agriculture. Two years ago the council had drafted the platform for the guidance of the farmers and those who sympathized with them. Last year it had been revised so that it was, in fact, a national platform on which all classes of workers and producers could find a common ground.

The question now was to put the principles represented in the platform into effect. He believed that no one was better able to put them into effect than the farmers. They had the constitutional power to do this for the constitution provided that the people could govern themselves. Under conditions that had prevailed one of the two parties had been able to label any member who was elected. Under the proposed scheme they would label him themselves. Have him known as a peoples' representative elected on a peoples' platform. As it was now, the rural viewpoint was not represented in the parliament of Canada, hence the inequality of the fiscal policy of Canada. It should not be a hard matter for the farmers to assume entire control of the political activities in rural constituencies. Leave the urban constituencies to elect their own representatives and attend to getting farmers elected from rural ridings. When the Council of Agriculture revised the platform it was decided that the matter of putting the platform into effect should be left to the farmers in each province. Each was doing this in its own way. Farmers should forget the terms "grit" and "tory." They were facing new conditions in a new way and the result would be that a new order of politics would be instituted.

Mr. McKenzie's remarks were enthusiastically applauded by the convention.

The Saskatchewan executive had sent out questionnaires to sitting members of the province asking if they favored the principles of the farmers' platform, said H. C. Fleming, of Tate. Nearly every one of them endorsed the platform. This indicated that the whole situation would be muddled if left in the hands of old line politicians. What they wanted was farmers' candidates who would not be tied up to the old parties.

Mr. Musselman criticized the resolution on the ground that it practically would convert the association into a party. It asked that funds for campaign purposes be created and that the association call conventions for the purpose of nominating candidates. What more could a party do?

Mr. Sales said that it depended on the convention as to what the executive board would do. If they were willing to assume responsibility for all that the resolution involved he was willing that the association be used to provide the machinery by which political action could be put in effect in the different constituencies. Meanwhile, a new resolution had been drafted. This was put to the convention. It read in full as follows:

"Whereas the Canadian Council of Agriculture has formulated a national political platform;

"And whereas this platform has been adopted by the farmers' organizations throughout the Dominion of Canada;

"And whereas it has been proved to us beyond any possibility of doubt through long experience that none of the recognized political parties can be depended upon to give full effect to the reforms therein embodied;

"Now therefore be it resolved that the Central board be hereby authorized on request of one-quarter of the locals therein, to call conventions in the federal constituencies of Saskatchewan under such restrictions as to units of

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representation and credentials as it may decide, of supporters of the farmers' national political platform for the purpose of providing convenient facilities by which they may organize themselves so that they may best secure the election to parliament of suitable representatives.

"And further that this convention recommends to the board that it should call these conventions only after the locals in a constituency have contributed a minimum of \$250 to a fund to be used for the purpose of defraying the expenses so incurred."

This resolution was carried unanimously amid the cheers of the assembled delegates.

Urged To Furnish Capital

On Friday morning Mr. Musselman again addressed the convention on the necessity of supporting the new trading scheme by subscribing liberally for capital debentures. Unless the delegates showed faith in the new move that had been made by purchasing liberally during the convention, the Central board would not be encouraged to proceed with organization work. One delegate voiced the opinion that the minimum amount of stock should have been placed at \$50 instead of \$100. Many farmers had been hard hit during the past season and the lower minimum might be trusted to bring a larger number of subscriptions that would be shut out if a minimum of \$100 were insisted upon. Mr. Langley, whose motion that the minimum subscription be placed at \$50 had been rejected when the matter was under discussion the previous day, pressed for a reconsideration. The trading activities of the association would be better supported by those who were financially interested in the concern than by those who were not. It was, therefore a matter of primary importance to get as large a number of subscribers as possible. After further consideration the convention voted to accept minimum subscriptions of \$50.

Fixed Price For Wheat

H. C. Fleming opened the discussion on the resolution re fixing wheat prices by stating that he supported the resolution because it would be of benefit to all the people of Canada. If the price of wheat were not fixed and it fell materially it would mean that many farmers would be forced into bankruptcy. This would be a national disaster. A representative from the western part of the province recounted several cases in which farmers had lost two or three crops and could get no credit from the banks. Many in this position were settlers from the States who might be forced to leave the country if they had no opportunity of recovering the losses they had sustained. Two-thirds of the cost of producing next year's crop had already been incurred, and the government was morally bound to see to it that the price of the crop was such that it would not be produced at a loss.

Dr. Flatt, of Tantallon, believed that this was the most critical resolution ever before a provincial convention. It was a straight question of dollars against principle. If the price of wheat was kept up every consumer in Canada would have to pay for it, and the only one who would get the benefit would be wheat growers. He believed that by asking the government to assume to finance the crop at a loss, the organized farmers would be putting themselves on the defensive in the fight against government hand-outs to industry.

Asked if anything had been done to find a market in Europe, Mr. Maharg said that at the present time conditions there were about as abnormal as they could be except that the organized killing of men had ceased. A number of countries were in utter disorder. Of some no inside information could be obtained. Transportation and other facilities were in such a condition that it was impossible to get foodstuffs to great masses of the starving peoples. It was therefore a difficult matter to strike a balance between the amount of food available and the amount for which there was an available demand. He thought that with proper distribution there would be none too much.

Regarding credit facilities he said this would be settled at the peace conference. There was nothing absolute

yet, either as to the requirements or the means of furnishing credits.

James Robinson believed that the convention would be very ill-advised to go on record either as favoring or opposing a fixed price until they had more information as to the present and prospective condition of the wheat market. After all the first consideration was not a fixed price, but any price. The prospects for moving Canadian wheat were not bright. In Montreal the elevators were full, and the grain boats were loaded at the Eastern lake ports. More American wheat than Canadian wheat had passed through the Eastern elevators. The old crop was backing up, and it might be found necessary to put an embargo on wheat. The old crop, he said, could not be placed on the market before the new crop came along. The only chance we had to market our grain was for the government to provide credit to those who wanted to purchase it. United States had already done this, and had advanced \$400,000,000 as a start.

Mr. Dunning favored the resolution because, he said, they needed more than ever now to put it up to the government that agriculture was in the greatest jeopardy. Canadian governments did not attach the importance to agriculture that they should. When he was on the Food Board a year ago, he had asked the government to treat the farmers the same as they did the munition makers, and guarantee wheat prices. This was necessary in order to have men undertake to break up new land. He also arraigned the government for not making any attempt to arrange the credit by which the Canadian crop could be moved forward to those who were in dire need of it. He intimated that there had been no such laxity on the part of the United States authorities. Representatives from Western Canada in the House of Commons, should press for the national selling of the next year's crop, and to see that the most wide-awake salesmen available were made busy in helping to dispose of it. After some further discussion the resolution was carried by a large majority. It read as follows:

"Whereas the profits to the Canadian producer from the wheat crop of 1917 and 1918 were restricted by a fixed price which the federal government established in the interest of the consumer, and especially of our Allies across the sea;

"And whereas, throughout the period of the war and at this time, the farmers of Canada, in loyal response to the government's call for greater production, have incurred the consequences of poor farming methods in order to secure immediate results;

"And whereas the cost of living, and of all commodities entering into the production of wheat, are now as high as, or higher than, at any time during the last two years;

"And whereas these conditions of cost will prevail throughout the period of preparation, seeding and harvesting the 1919 crop;

"And whereas the government of the United States has, by fixing the price of wheat for 1919, guaranteed the farmers of the United States against financial loss;

"And whereas, in the absence of any assurance or intimation that the price of the 1919 Canadian wheat crop will be fixed by the Canadian government, there is much alarm and unrest among farmers, and especially among those who have suffered by reason of poor crops during the last two years;

"Therefore be it resolved, that this convention ask the government to take steps, without further delay, to fix the price for the 1919 crop on the same basis as that of 1918."

Good Work of Legal Bureau

The proceedings on Friday afternoon began with the reading of the report of the Legal Bureau. This brought forward some discussion which left no doubt as to the value of the bureau for the farmers of Saskatchewan. James Inkster stated that he was executor for an estate which, he had been informed by a member of the legal fraternity, would cost \$2,000 to put into legal shape. Upon bringing the matter to the attention of the Legal Bureau he had been assured that it would not cost more than \$225.

The fact that last year the convention had voted that every local should contribute \$5.00 to the fighting fund

The Grain Growers' Guide

which maintains the legal bureau, and that a comparatively small number of locals had sent in the amount, was brought to the attention of the convention. One of the chief services of the bureau was, that it was enabling farmers to take test cases to the Privy Council. This put them on an even footing with the big companies, who sought to defeat the aims of justice by carrying cases to the Privy Council, to which farmers, of course, could not afford to follow them. This brought forward the suggestion that the parliament of Canada should be requested to initiate legislation, which would make it unnecessary to take civil cases to the Privy Council for final decision. The convention again favored a grant of \$5.00 from each local to the fighting fund.

Considerable discussion arose over the resolution advocating an official organ for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. The resolution on the order sheet sent in by the Goodlands local, was substituted by one which read as follows:

Resolution Re Publication

"Whereas the association is in need of a periodical of its own issued by the Central, so as to keep the local and members more fully informed of the problems and activities of each other, and in closer touch with the policies of the Central, therefore this convention recommends that the Central Board inquire fully into the possibility of issuing such an organ, and take such action thereon as it may decide, and also inquire into the feasibility of using the space offered by other journals."

William Thompson thought that the Central would be busy enough with its trading activities and with political issues without endeavoring to establish and publish an official organ. Mr. Musselman referred to a letter he had received from the editor of two large Saskatchewan dailies, offering two pages per day in each to the associations, the editing of the material which was published therein to be entirely under the control of The Grain Growers' Association. This brought forth the question, "Are these papers partisan papers? If so, they would be opposed to the formation of a third party or of a movement for electing independent members?" The convention was assured that the dailies referred to were in hearty sympathy with the farmers' movement. A motion that the resolution be tabled was carried, but after further discussion it was lifted from the table and again brought before the convention. Mr. Musselman stood strongly in favor of the resolution. It read as follows:

"Whereas the profits to the Canadian producer from the wheat crop of 1917 and 1918 were restricted by a fixed price which the federal government established in the interest of the consumer, and especially of our Allies across the sea;

"And whereas, throughout the period of the war and at this time, the farmers of Canada, in loyal response to the government's call for greater production, have incurred the consequences of poor farming methods in order to secure immediate results;

"And whereas the cost of living, and of all commodities entering into the production of wheat, are now as high as, or higher than, at any time during the last two years;

"And whereas these conditions of cost will prevail throughout the period of preparation, seeding and harvesting the 1919 crop;

"And whereas the government of the United States has, by fixing the price of wheat for 1919, guaranteed the farmers of the United States against financial loss;

"And whereas, in the absence of any assurance or intimation that the price of the 1919 Canadian wheat crop will be fixed by the Canadian government, there is much alarm and unrest among farmers, and especially among those who have suffered by reason of poor crops during the last two years;

"Therefore be it resolved, that this convention ask the government to take steps, without further delay, to fix the price for the 1919 crop on the same basis as that of 1918."

Resolutions

The convention made rapid progress in disposing of the balance of the resolutions. Some dealing with minor matters were referred to the executive in order to save time. The resolutions approved of by the convention were as follows:

Prohibition: Demanding the total prohibition of the manufacture, sale and importation of intoxicating liquors in Canada.

Hudson Bay Railway: Completion of railway and terminals on Hudson Bay railway as soon as possible.

Rural Telephones: Asking that a convention of rural telephone companies be held at Regina.

Language Question: The position

taken at convention last year was reaffirmed.

Co-operative Stockyards: Establishment of stockyards in Saskatchewan, and also of co-operative abattoirs and cold storages in connection with these was favored.

Interest on Machinery Notes: It was brought to the attention of the convention that some firms or agents were printing the words "nine per cent. per annum" in copies of the Saskatchewan Implement Act, representing that they were forced by the act to charge this amount. The resolution asked that the executive give the true meaning of the Implement Act regarding interest, full publicity in the press and by circular letters to locals. It was shown that the rate of interest was not set by the act.

Machinery prices: A protest against the present high prices of farm machinery was referred to the executive for action.

Machinery Standardization: The standardization of machinery where feasible to simplify the matter of getting repairs.

Milling Values of Wheat: The Dominion government was urged to continue the milling and baking tests of wheat, and that the results be given full publicity, and be used in the fixing of the spread between grades.

Returned Soldiers: Members were recommended to present life-memberships to such of its members as had seen active service overseas.

Thanksgiving Day: That November 11, Armistice Day, be permanently fixed as the date of Thanksgiving in Canada.

Land Tax: This resolution referred to lands held in the province by the Manitoba government, requesting that they be taxed as speculators' land. Hon. Mr. Dunning explained that crown lands could not be taxed.

Dominion Lands Office: That a sub-agency be established in the southern part of the province preferably the old sub-office at Willow Bunch.

Parcel Post: An increase in the weight limit of parcels carried by mail was requested.

Packers' Insurance: Packers' Condemnation Insurance levied on all stock passing through stockyards, was condemned.

Hides and Leather Trade: The Dominion government was urged to investigate the whole question regarding comparative prices of hides and leather manufactures.

Canadian Citizenship: That Canadian citizenship should be granted to men only under conditions obligating them to bear arms for the defense of the nation under the same regulations as those applying to native-born male citizens.

Insurance: That a mortgagee be compelled to accept as collateral security the policy of any fire insurance company transacting business in the province.

Herd Law: That the Minister of Agriculture and the Saskatchewan legislature be asked to repeal those clauses of the Stray Animals Act which have deprived municipalities in the northern part of the province of the right to pass the Herd Law. This resolution caused considerable comment from men affected. It was explained that the act did not become effective until 1920, and in the meantime, Hon. Chas. Dunning promised to have the whole matter thoroughly looked into.

The evening session on Friday was devoted to the consideration of the balance of the resolutions on the order paper. The disposition of these will be reported in next week's issue.

The resolutions from the Women's Section were presented to the convention by Mrs. T. M. Morgan, Aquadell. These were accepted and passed on to the executive without debate.

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John Ralph Coutts, Youngstown, Alta. \$6.00

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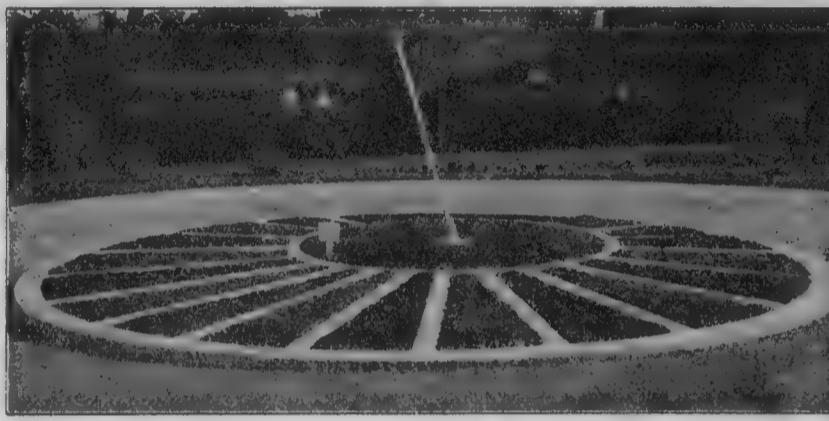
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National Soil Products Exhibition

The Manitoba, Kansas Exhibit—S. Larcombe Individual, and Birtle Agricultural Society were Features

THE National Soil Products Show in the Industrial Bureau, Winnipeg, February 17 to 21, was the best soil products show ever held in Manitoba. S. Larcombe, of

Birtle, again captured the sweepstakes in wheat. M. P. Mountain, of Solsgirth, won the championship in oats. Thos. Wishart, of Portage la Prairie, took first place in the barley classes. The Grain Growers' Guide trophy, for the best sample of wheat grown from seed supplied by them was won by E. E. Young, of Oak Lake, who also won the governor-general's trophy for the best collected exhibit of wheat, oats, and either barley, rye or flax. The exhibits were numerous and uniformly high in quality, although some of the grains did not score as high as in former years, due to the adverse climatic conditions of last year. The provincial exhibit called for special mention, being artistic as well as complete and representative of the productiveness of Manitoba's fields.

Grains, sheaves, forage crops and vegetables showed the diversity of crops that can be raised here. The beautiful display of trophies occupying the centre panel gave a rich brilliancy to the exhibit.

It was the same exhibit in scheme as shown in Kansas City, except that this year's grains were used. It could easily be imagined how it could receive first premium at Kansas with 15 states competing. The alfalfa grasses, clovers and peas were so well cured that they should prove a strong object lesson to the hay and fodder maker. The vegetables and roots were immense. The exhibit, as at Kansas, was under the charge of S. T. Newton, director of Extension Service.

An interesting item of the exhibit was the result of silage experiments conducted at the Manitoba Agricultural College. They included corn, millet, oats and peas, buckwheat, Sudan grass, rape and alfalfa. The buckwheat turned out sour and uninviting, but the others were quite palatable. The Sudan grass is a forage of great promise, giving a high yield of dry matter per acre, and will appeal to the farmer who finds it difficult to grow or handle corn. It can be cut with a grain binder and stooked like the common cereals. Stock eat it greedily.

Birtle and Portage Agricultural Society had district exhibits which reflected credit on the farmers of these districts.

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Barley, six-rowed, North-western District.—1, E. B. Armstrong, Dauphin; 2, O. N. McConnell, Hamiota; 3, A. McTier, Binscarth; 4, J. F. Graham, Minnedosa.

Barley, two-rowed, North-western District.—1, H. H. Davidson, Solsgirth; 2, Thos. Law, Foxwarren; 3, S. Larcombe, Birtle.

Barley, six-rowed, South-western District.—1, E. E. Young, Oak Lake; 2, W. Saward, Beulah; 3, C. N. Noton & Son, Boissevain.

Barley, two-rowed, South-western District.—1, W. Saward, Beulah; 2, John Strachan, Minita; 3, J. P. Patterson, Wellwood.

Rye.—1, E. E. Young, Oak Lake; 2, A. J. Turney, McConnell; 3, D. G. Graham, Foxwarren; 4, S. Larcombe, Birtle.

Registered wheat.—1, D. McVicar, Portage; 2, F. W. Muir, Portage; 3, A. T. Atkins, Waskada; 4, D. S. Bell, Rathwell.

Registered oats.—1, D. S. Bell, Rathwell; 2, Ralph A. Wilson, Pilot Mound; 3, R. J. Hunter, Stonewall; 4, Albert Atkins, Waskada.

Registered barley.—1, John Weiner, Miami; 2, T. R. Rumboit, Miami.

Standing crop wheat.—1, Robert Peacy, Minnedosa; 2, Thos. J. Strachan, Hamiota.

Standing crop oats.—1, R. W. Brethour, Hamiota; 2, E. McConnell, Hamiota; 3, Robert Peacy, Minnedosa; 4, G. N. McConnell, Hamiota.

Peas.—1, D. A. Bell, Rathwell; 2, John Hamilton, Kelwood; 3, D. G. Graham, Foxwarren; 4, I. Osborne, Lavenham.

Flax.—1, E. E. Young, Oak Lake; 2, A. Rossall, Portage; 3, J. H. Pritchard, Roland; 4, D. Pritchard, Roland.

Timothy seed.—1, H. Snarr, Morris; 2, H. Snarr, Morris; 3, W. Tucker, St. Rose du Lac.

Brome seed grass.—1, Henry Snarr.

Western rye grass seed.—1, J. F. Strachan, Minita.

Agricultural Societies' exhibits.—1, Birtle Agricultural Society; 2, Portage Agricultural Society.

Individual exhibit.—1, S. Larcombe, Birtle.

Boys' and Girls' Club, wheat.—1, Fred Hughes, Gladstone; 2, Leon Jaquet, Laurier; 3, Louis A. Herman, Gladstone; 4, Jas. R. Sinclair, Gunton.

Boys' and Girls' Club, oats.—1, Ronald Harper, Minnedosa; 2, Osborne Borthistle, Minnedosa.

Boys' and Girls' Club, barley.—1, Jos. Carrier, Otterburne; 2, Fred Hughes, Gladstone.

Collection of wheat, oats and barley.—1, Jas. H. Sinclair, Gunton; 2, J. J. Mattress, Treherne; 3, Vernon Hamilton, Rossburn; 4, Fred Hughes, Gladstone.

Barley, six-rowed, Eastern District.—

1, Thos. Wishart, Portage; 2, Jas. Carr,

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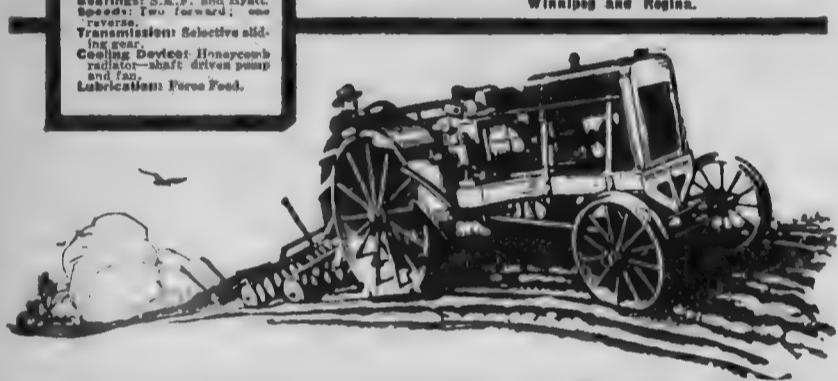
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Able Convention Addresses

Important Speeches Delivered Before the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Convention at Regina

ALTHOUGH most of the time of the delegates at the S.G.G.A. convention at Regina last week was taken up in the discussion of such important matters as the extension of the association's trading activities, the Farmers' Platform, political action, the fixing of the price of wheat and other business matters, there were several important addresses. On Tuesday evening, Dr. Bland spoke on "Canada's Challenge to the Grain Growers."

"I feel," said Dr. Bland, "that the Farmers' Platform is practicable, consistent and just, and I feel sure at this time that you will accept and pass it. It means much, but words are not everything, and when you have passed it I hope that you will pick the proper men to go down to Ottawa and enforce it. You have a great platform and you must make sure that it goes through. You want men to go down to Ottawa who will not be a political affliction. Men who will not be blind to the rascallities of their party. Send men who are not afraid to fight, for there is such undoubtedly impending in Ottawa in the near future.

"There are many ways of tuning men in Ottawa, ways of tuning them to sit in with the ideas of the political bosses, but you want men who will go down to Ottawa who will not forget the voice of the West and men who are willing to stay poor, and upon whom pressure cannot be brought to bear.

"It is not also enough that you merely send good men to Ottawa, but that you firmly support them as a body. You want an organization of men who are prepared to take a democratic platform."

Continuing, Dr. Bland said that a new era of events was opening. Forces were going to be let loose during the coming four years that no one can foretell, and the governments realize it. They were afraid. Hence the suppression of literature that they knew was dangerous to their interests. Such was not British justice. Why should governments fear if they were for the people? Canada needed a government that would listen to the people, which were the people.

Secret Diplomacy Must Cease

A new party was needed in Canada because a unifying government could not arise from either of the old parties.

The war was over, he said, but there was a war impending in Canada. It was the fight for the square deal, a fight against the old party prejudices, and he appealed to the delegates and visitors as Canadians to take their part in the struggle for humanity and justice. No government could survive that had not the love and confidence of the common people. "No government can survive," he said, "which has not the love and confidence of the common people. The supreme need of Canada today is a government springing up from the common people with no more secret treaties, no policies planned in dark chambers, where reporters are not admitted. Secret diplomacy, the mother of wars, must cease and secret caucuses must go too."

"There is a new sort of movement in which a new party can do something for Canada which neither of the old parties can do, and that is a real unification of Canada. There is no country in the world in such desperate need of such a government. No other country so criss-crossed with lines of cleavage, with so little proof of permanency, unless such a party arises."

"Oh, men of Saskatchewan, I appeal to you to take a great part in the great struggle in which Canada will find her soul."

"I feel that this meeting will be the culmination of 15 years and that this mighty body, in a crisis so momentous, possesses the power to start a movement which may mean the regeneration of Canada, so infinitely and so divinely beautiful."

Spoke for Returned Soldiers

Major Lavell, head of the chaplain services for the district, spoke for the returned soldiers, his subject being, "A Soldier's Viewpoint."

At the outset he stated that it should be understood that there is no such thing as the soldier's viewpoint.

"The soldier was the man who put on the uniform unwillingly, who took up his rifle unwillingly, but willingly enough because the salvation of the world depended on him. But they were civilians. Some men went overseas who were pretty well gone to the devil before they enlisted, and returned belonging more or less to the same gentleman. Others went overseas and came back better men than when they went away. Ninety-five per cent. of the men who return will return better men. No man who went "over there" really thinks that he accomplished an awful lot, because he was conscious of the other things he did not do."

"Four hundred thousand of these men were coming back into a population of 7,000,000. They would return more radical, more reasonable, with a higher type of patriotism, with a broader point of view and broader sympathy for the rest of humanity."

The last point put forward by the speaker was that the returned men in general will return with a greater and deeper spirit of religion. He closed by stating that a great opportunity lay before the people of Canada.

"You are apt to look at the returned soldier problem from the point of view of what is going to be done with the returned man. The great problem is, how can Canada, in her politics, in her society, in her churches, conserve the spirit that has been born in these men in that great baptism of fire and war? These men have seen a vision that none of them had ever dreamed of. They have learned that religion is duty."

Is the Press a Menace?

Hon. S. J. Latta, minister of highways for Saskatchewan, addressed the convention at the Wednesday evening session, on "The Press, its Merit and its Menace."

Mr. Latta briefly outlined the history of the newspaper, showing how, in the earliest days, as well as now, its power in moulding public opinion was recognized, and attempts to censor and control it had been made. Mr. Latta went on to state through a typical Saturday edition of a daily paper, showing how everything was arranged and dressed up for psychological effect. This was done in order to meet the demand of the public for what interested and amused as well as for instruction. Reading matter, headings, advertisements and all were designed and placed to catch the attention of the reader. Concluding, Mr. Latta said:

"I say again that the press is a merit or a menace, according to the character that its men have. Its ethics are those of the men back of it. Like governments it depends on the kind of people that are the government. The press is good or bad because it depends on the people that support it. It is good or bad as they are. It will be just as good as you will let it be. The press must make a living, and like your government it can go a little in advance, not very far, of public sentiment or lag behind. It cannot, if it wants to remain in existence, afford to lose touch with the people."

"And so I say—I cannot judge whether the press is a moral or a menace. I believe the world is getting better and that behind the press the most of the men are the greater for merit than menace. No government, I say again, can preserve its salutary functions against a diseased and corrupt people, because support keeps it in power and non-support kills it. The press can do its duty through reaching the high level of merit against a diseased and corrupt people, because if you support that kind of press it will live, and if you withhold your support it will die."

The press in the future will depend on what you do with it. If you give your support to the press that has merit you will find it fighting for the truth.

Chipman Talks on The Guide

G. E. Chipman, editor of The Guide, stated that paper was started about

ten years ago as a monthly. By the end of the first year it had lost \$16,000. It was then decided to bring it out weekly, and at the end of another year it had lost \$36,000. It had lost steadily until a year ago, when for the first time a profit for the year was recorded. It had cost Mr. Chipman \$150,000 to put The Guide across. The question of the publication of letters sent in to The Guide was fully dealt with. If all these letters were printed they would fill the paper from cover to cover, even if no advertisements were included. It would take the entire time of a number of the staff to read them. The utter impossibility of printing any except a small proportion of the letters received was shown. The policy followed was for different members of the staff to divide the work among them and to select those that it was thought should be published. This did not mean, however, that all the good letters were published, for that would demand too much space. Some readers of The Guide had requested that all advertisements be dropped from the paper in order that more space might be given to educational matters. This called for some explanation of the relation of advertising to the publishing business. It should be understood that it was the life-blood of the business. No paper could remain in existence if it were deprived of the revenue from this source. There was a definite relation between the advertising carried and the size of the journal published. The larger the advertising the more reading matter appeared.

The Guide was very particular, however, about the quality of the advertising it published. No patent medicines, for instance, were advertised in its columns. It also refused all advertising matter disguised as regular reading matter. Its editorial policy was not influenced in any way by the advertisers. In fact, some of its largest space buyers were very much opposed to the policies advocated in its editorial columns. The situation of the paper market, which made it necessary to use an inferior grade of paper to that used before the war was also mentioned. This situation would probably become improved and book stock again be used. At the request of a large number of readers a book department had been opened, which was in a position to supply the needs of the farmers, books on almost every topic. Many valuable suggestions, concluded Mr. Chipman, were received from readers. These were always welcome, and were given every consideration.

The Stranger Within Our Gates

Mrs. Bychniski, of Canora, made a splendid impression on the convention by her lucid address on the foreign question, with especial emphasis on the Ukrainians and the part they had played, not only in clearing up with infinite labor the rough land on which they had settled, but also by contributing their sons to the war, and by supporting the Victory Loans, the Red Cross and all kinds of war work. She made a strong plea for a better understanding between the component elements of Canadian citizenship. Her address followed somewhat along the lines of the one given by her at the women's convention. It is referred to at greater length in the report of the proceedings of that meeting.

Greetings From Quebec

Greetings from the province of Quebec were delivered to the convention by Jean Masson, of Montreal, who is closely identified with co-operative work in that province. Mr. Masson had attended the conventions in Ontario, Manitoba and Edmonton. Said Mr. Masson:

"A spontaneous movement has been determined in both Ontario and Quebec, and in both provinces, not to speak of New Brunswick, which has certainly caught the fire of organization, there is a general sentiment rapidly growing in intensity, that more and better organization would have been more effective."

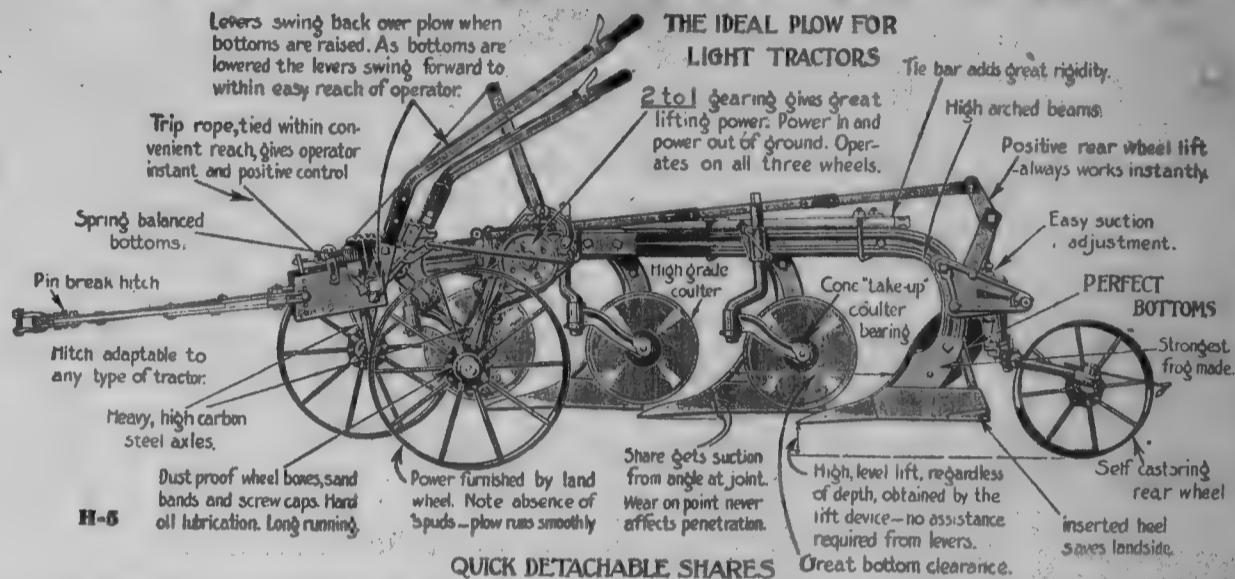
"It is felt that each individual farmer's daily work, both as a farmer and as a citizen, is to become more efficient, through an organized effort to acquire proficiency, thereby insuring the greater production which was essential to the successful termination of the war, and which will prove one of the strong-

The Tractor Plow
with a
Matchless Field
Record



The
Proven Favorite
with
Tractor Plowmen

Little Genius Power Lift Tractor Plow



QUICK DETACHABLE SHARES

The P&Q Little Genius is built for use with all types of light tractors. It is made in two and three furrow with 12 or 14 inch bottoms, and four furrow with 14 inch bottoms. A sturdy, steady plow that will give 100 per cent efficiency.

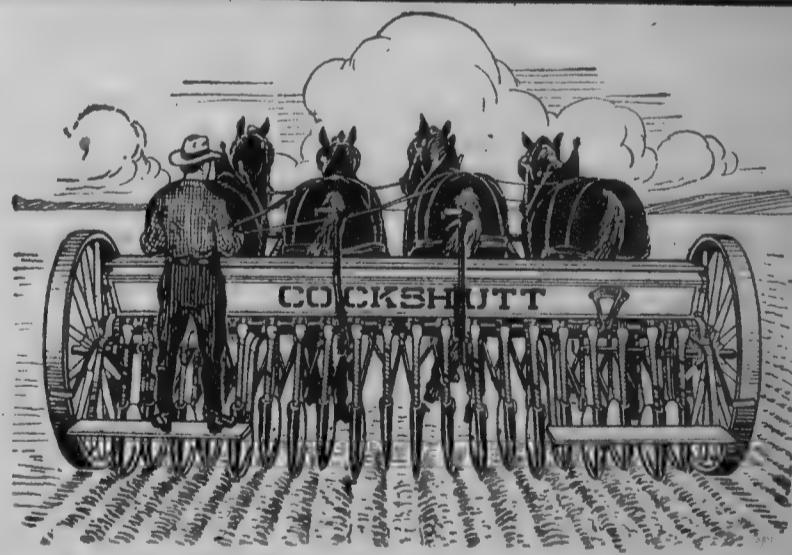
Write for catalog, "P&Q Tractor Plows."

The P&Q Line embraces all kinds of Light Draft Tillage Implements—Plows, Harrows, Corn Planters and Cultivators. Sold exclusively through retail implement dealers.

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HART PARR OF CANADA, LIMITED, Sales Agents for Canada
 Winnipeg Regina Saskatoon Calgary

**Don't take chances
on imperfect seed-
ing. It is just as
important to get
the grain properly
planted as it is to
select clean plump
kernels for your seed.
Western Canada's
most prosperous farm-
ers**



USE COCKSHUTT DRILLS

FOR BEST RESULTS

THEY ARE MADE IN CANADA

You sow with certainty when you seed with a Cockshutt Drill—the certainty of having given your seed the best possible chance to produce good crops. That is going to mean a lot with the 1919 crop. Even with peace in sight there must be no let up in food production.

Buy a Cockshutt Drill this Spring—it will insure you against delays at seeding time. Your time, your seed and your soil all demand this dependable Cockshutt

Drill. From them must your whole season's profits come.

With a Cockshutt Drill you put every seed in its proper place—in the centre of a specially prepared channel—at uniform depth and well covered.

Expert Canadian workmanship goes into each machine. We guarantee the Cockshutt Drill to work well, wear well and be of exceptionally light draft.

Ask our agent for descriptive Booklet on this Drill

COCKSHUTT PLOW COMPANY LIMITED
 WINNIPEG CALGARY REGINA EDMONTON SASKATOON

We Buy and Sell

Dominion and Provincial Government Bonds.

Municipal Bonds.

Railroad, Public Utility and Industrial Bonds.

Correspondence Invited.

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R. W. Steele Manager

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No. 6 Austin Friars
A. L. Fullerton Manager

*It doesn't cost you anything to mention the paper in writing
advertisers, but it helps us a lot.*



Holding War-Time Markets for the Canadian Farmer

Canada is called upon to help to feed Europe during the period of Reconstruction.

This is good business for the Canadian farmer as it means he may be assured the same markets as he had while the fighting was on BUT—these prospective customers are little better prepared to pay cash for their purchases than they were during the War. To hold these markets for you, and make it possible for you to get the cash, the Dominion of Canada must extend credits.

Must Supply Credits

How is Canada to supply the necessary credits and finance this international trade? From the invested savings of her people.

The plan has been most carefully worked out. If the Canadian people co-operate to the utmost of their ability, the markets are assured, the people profit by their investment, their money is available when needed, and since Canada will, in due course, receive back the money advanced to the buying nations, not a dollar is added to the permanent indebtedness of the country.

\$5.00 for \$4.01

The Dominion of Canada is raising the necessary money by the sale of War-Savings Stamps.

In your own interest, buy War-Savings Stamps. Get every man, woman and child you can talk to, to buy War-Savings Stamps. The price this month is \$4.01.

Each stamp will be redeemed on Jan. 1st, 1924, by the Dominion of Canada, for \$5.00.

As an aid to the purchase of a War-Savings Stamp, you can buy Thrift Stamps at 25 cents each. Sixteen Thrift Stamps on a Thrift Card represent \$4.00 on the purchase of a W-S-S.

W-S-S and Thrift Stamps may be purchased at Money-Order Post Offices, Banks, and other places displaying the sign at the top of this announcement.

The Grain Growers' Guide

est factors in solving our weighty problems of reconstruction."

Speaking on the question of military enlistments, Mr. Masson said:

"In approaching the topic of military enlistment, both voluntary and conscripted, we must, I think, take into consideration, in our appreciation of the relative contribution of each section of the community, the varying strength of the ties which the individuals had to Canada or to their country of origin, and the figures will bear out the contention that one's readiness to take action was directly governed by the measure in which he felt himself menaced by the enemy. So markedly was this a determining factor that upon distinguishing among our soldiers as between those who were Canadian born and those who were not, we find that the more recent settlers were those who furnished by far the largest number of men."

"When one considers that your French Canadian is your senior by 150 to 250 years as a settler in Canada, one would naturally conclude that he would necessarily be far less prepared to take action in such a matter."

"If to this fact, taken from nature itself and borne out by the experience of these last few years among all Canadians, irrespective of origin, we add the determining factor of a careful and thorough training, as was given in 1911 by one of the political parties in this country against everything scenting of militarism, such as a 'tin-pot' navy, 'however respectable,' we are getting a better view."

Explanation of Manitoba Rural Credits

G. W. Prout, M.L.A., explained to the convention the working of the Manitoba Rural Credits Act, with which he has been closely identified. He stated that it was heard that the credit conditions, in some districts at least, were not as good as they might be. To meet these conditions the act was passed in 1917.

Fifteen men could apply to be organized as a rural credit society. Organization was proceeded with until 50 farmers had subscribed \$100 each, of which \$10 was paid in cash.

The municipality and the provincial government then each subscribed for one-half the amount subscribed by the members, making a total of \$10,000 subscribed.

The members, the municipality and the government, each appointed three directors, one of the government appointees being a graduate agriculturist. These elected their officers and the society was then ready to do business.

Provision was made that the banks advance money at six per cent., which was reloaned to members at seven per cent., the difference being taken for expenses.

Last year ten societies were in operation. Now 40 societies were organized, with authorized capital of \$400,000.

Hon. C. A. Dunning was called upon to make some remarks relative to the provision of better credit facilities. He said that previous conventions had gone on record as favoring local banks. He believed that this would prove to be a better solution of the credit problem than the Manitoba scheme, though he recognized that a good work was being accomplished under the Manitoba act.

Mr. Prout, in reply, stated that they had met with no difficulty in his province in securing credit for the societies from the chartered banks. They were planning to have the government empowered to supply credit to any society that would meet with difficulty in securing money for the regular services.

He then answered a large number of questions concerning the Manitoba scheme, put to him by delegates from the floor of the convention hall.

Not Guilty

Two London Cabbies were glaring at each other.

"Aw, wot's the matter with you?" demanded one.

"Nothink's the matter with me. Why?"

"You gave me a nasty look," persisted the first.

"Me! Why, you certainly ave a nasty look, but I didn't give it to you."

Varieties of Importance

A Great Wheat

Thousands of acres fall plowed, spring plowed, and stubble cultivated will be seeded this spring for Wheat. The question of variety is of great importance.

DR. SAUNDERS' "EARLY RED FIFE"

Has special claims as it grows a good length of straw and usually gives a higher yield and better sample than "Marquis" on this kind of cultivation. It is as early as "Marquis." Dr. Saunders' "Early Red Fife" should also be tried on the drier and lighter lands and in districts where the rainfall is light.

A PRACTICAL TEST

Mr. Charles H. Smith, of Yorkton, Sask., has been growing and testing varieties for some time, to find the one most suitable for his district. His report, as published in the Yorkton Times, concludes as follows: "On rubbing out 100 heads of each variety of average length, the heads measuring three-and-a-quarter inches from the underside of the lowest kernel to the tip of the head, the product of the 'Marquis' heads weighed three-and-a-half ounces and the product of the 'Fife' heads weighed four-and-a-half ounces. The 'Fife' has much the larger kernel and of true 'Red Fife' form and color." A customer who recently received a shipment from us, writes: "A most beautiful sample, like the good old wheat we used to grow."

Our stock is the genuine original strain from Dr. Saunders. The berry is the largest and finest known.

SAMPLE FREE ON REQUEST

LOT A—Finest sample, pure and clean, 2 bushels \$8.00; 10 bushels \$39.00.

LOT B—Pure, clean and high germination, but sample not as fine as Lot A. 2 bushels \$7.00; 10 bushels \$34.00.

Finest Cotton Bags at 65c. each.

"Kitchener" Wheat *The World's Record Yielder for Hard Spring Wheat*

"Kitchener" Wheat is suitable for growing in all sections where "Marquis" has succeeded well, and has a great advantage in the southern portion of the Prairie Provinces, owing to its robust, vigorous, good stooling habit, with length of straw and ability to stand drought; also, its large, plump grain is a consideration in droughty districts. Order early—stock limited.

Finest Cotton Bags at 65c. each.

Price: LOT A—Fine sample—grown from seed obtained originally direct from Seager Wheeler, and handled with utmost care. Pure and free from all noxious weeds—2 bushels \$9.00; 10 bushels \$43.00.

LOT B—Good sample—recleaned over our own mills—strong germination and free from weeds—contains an odd kernel of "Marquis." Good and sure for general crop and large yield—2 bushels \$7.00; 10 bushels \$34.00.



Head of "Early Red Fife," from a photograph kindly sent to Steele. Brings by Dr. C. E. Saunders, the breeder of this variety.

"Marquis" Wheat—Registered First and Second Generation

The product from our stocks may be registered, whether grown by a member or non-member of the association, providing inspection is made and quality satisfactory. Sow this seed and obtain better yield and sell product for registered high prices. Price per bag of two bushels, \$8.00, bag included. (We do not offer Third Generation Registered Seed—the product of same cannot be registered)

"Red Fife"—Registered First and Second Generation

Grow for big yield, and get the product registered and obtain the higher prices. Price per bag of 2 bushels, \$8.50, bag included.

Oats

The wise farmer wants Seed of strong vitality—he wants a test of 90 per cent. or over in six days. Our stocks are all of this class. They start quick and grow even and strong. Worth more than the difference in cost.

"IMPROVED AMERICAN BANNER."—New varieties come and go, but the true "American Banner" still maintains its place as one of the best varieties for this country. No other variety can be obtained in quantity today in such pure form as "American Banner," for it has been the popular leader of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association for years, and the genuine highest improved type is found in "Registered" and "Grown from Registered" seed.

LOT A—"American Banner," Registered, 1st and 2nd Generation. Per bag of 100 lbs. \$8.25, bag included.

LOT B—"American Banner," grown from Registered Seed. Per bushel \$1.80; 24 bushels \$42.00; 100 bushels at \$1.70 per bushel, bags included.

Flax

"PREMOS" FLAX, PEDIGREE No. 26. Price, 1 bushel \$4.75; 10 bushels and over \$4.65.

"WILT-RESISTANT" No. 52. Price, 1 bushel \$5.00; 10 bushels and over \$4.90.

"SELECTED COMMON." Price, 1 bushel \$4.85; 10 bushels at \$4.25.

Bags extra at 65c. each.

Spring Rye

ALWAYS SURE FOR PASTURE OR HAY. Price per bushel \$2.30—bags extra at 60c. each.

True English Dwarf Essex Rape

Price—10 lbs. \$2.30; 25 lbs. \$5.25; 100 lbs. \$20.00. Bags included.

Our northernly-grown stocks are the best for this country. Germination 90 per cent. and over in six days.

"NORTH-WESTERN DENT"—per bushel \$4.00; 5 bushels \$19.50

"MINNESOTA 18 DENT"—per bushel \$4.00; 5 bushels \$19.50

"EARLY LEAMING DENT"—per bushel \$3.50; 5 bushels \$17.00

"G.P.S.E."—per bushel \$3.50; 5 bushels \$17.00

"LONGFELLOW YELLOW FLINT"—per bushel \$4.10; 5 bushels \$20.00

"GEHU YELLOW FLINT"—per bushel \$4.00

Bags extra at 65c. each.

Sweet Clover

The wonder pasture plant. Will grow anywhere.

"WHITE BLOOM"—10 lbs. \$8.40; 25 lbs. \$8.25; 100 lbs. \$32.00

"YELLOW BLOSSOM"—10 lbs. \$3.60; 25 lbs. \$8.75; 100 lbs. \$34.00

Cotton Bags 65c. each.



PHOTO OF GOOD CROP OF "EARLY LEAMING DENT."

Send in your name for a copy of our

1919 Seed Catalogue

STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO. Limited

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FARMERS' FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

FARMERS

MAKE your banker your financial adviser. Let him help you to shape your affairs so that he will be warranted in giving you ample credit to operate your farm efficiently. Our aim is to assist you in every way possible.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

Original Charter 1854

WINNIPEG, MAN.

WINNIPEG OFFICE — 426 Main Street near Portage

F. H. REID Manager and Supervisor of Western Branches
D. F. COYLE Superintendent of Western Provinces

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We call your attention to the Banking facilities offered by our Institution.

Are you in temporary need of capital? Are you lagging behind in your output because of the necessary funds to keep it up to 100 per cent. efficiency or to increase it?

This Bank is organized to help develop every legitimate business activity.

Our local manager will gladly furnish you with full information.

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Branch: PORTAGE AVENUE, Opp. Mason's

EST'D 1873

ESTABLISHED 1875

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

CAPITAL PAID UP, \$7,000,000. RESERVE FUND, \$7,000,000

Success

A SAVINGS ACCOUNT steadies the ladder of success. Every branch of this bank has a savings department. Interest allowed at current rate.

115

126 Branches

48 Branches in Western Canada.

Financial Statement

Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS (ORGANIZATION ACCOUNT) For the Year Ending December 31, 1918

RECEIPTS	
Balance brought forward December 31, 1917:	
Cash on hand	\$1,317.44
Bank Balances:	
General Account	87,835.52
Emergency Account	1,955.82
	9,291.34
Membership Fees	
Grants:	
Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.	5,000.00
Interest (Bank and Victory Bonds)	141.24
Buttons	927.18
Literature, etc.	248.71
Life Membership: Trust Fund Interest	897.15
Membership Tickets	299.72
Emergency Accounts:	
Donations	\$1,088.05
Bank Interest	49.25
	1,132.30
New Life Membership Account:	
514 New Life Members at \$2.00 each	\$1,028.00
Interest	443.50
	1,471.50
Proportion of Expenses re Directors' and Executive Meetings borne by	
"Trading Dept."	660.00
Sundry Commissions	700.00
Fiske Grain Growers' Association, "Trust Funds"	100.00
Donation W. J. Newman "Life Membership Prize"	50.00
	\$38,363.58
Life Membership Account	
Balance brought forward from Dec. 31, 1917	\$8,869.50
Receipts	6,014.00
	\$14,883.50

Disbursements	
Salaries	\$12,515.20
Literature, Printing and Stationery	5,846.75
Office Furniture and Fixtures	454.25
Postage, Express, etc.	1,393.47
Convention Expenses (February, 1918)	1,614.90
Rent, Light and Heat	1,000.00
General and Petty Expenses	421.49
Travelling Expenses	946.61
Directors' Meetings	375.30
Telegaph	165.24
Telephone	119.77
District Travelling Expenses and Convention	710.98
Summer Rallies and Expenses, Regina Exhibition	231.76
Executive Expenses	1,940.70
Audit	75.00
Emergency Account, Legal, etc.	1,922.30
Exchange	18.30
Special Study Branch	10.00
Women's Grain Growers' Association (Grant)	1,459.00
Canadian Council of Agriculture (Dues)	300.00
Purchase of Buttons	969.00
Directors' Bonds, Insurance, etc.	133.40
Publicity Account	1,389.55
Fiske Grain Growers' Association "Trust Funds"	50.00
Canadian Council of Agriculture (Expenses recoverable)	905.78
Victory Bonds, 1917	\$ 300.00
Amount still due by staff	15.00
Cash on hand	\$ 315.00
Bank Balance (General)	2,301.94
Less Outstanding Cheques	1,632.73
Bank Balance (Emergency)	1,000.42
Less Outstanding Cheques	40.38
	1,844.42
	5,551.78
	\$38,363.58

Life Membership Account	
Paid Organization Department (514 New Life Members at \$2.00)	\$ 1,028.00
Investment—Trading Department	18,855.56
	\$14,883.50

BALANCE SHEET—TRADING ACCOUNT As at December 31, 1918	
ASSETS	
Cash on hand, Regina	\$ 876.40
Winnipeg	131.61
	\$ 1,010.01
Cash in Bank, Regina	8,582.51
Overdraft at Winnipeg	171.42
	8,411.09
Accounts Receivable	190,207.19
Bills Receivable	2,048.27
Merchandise and Supplies on hand	400,107.24
Office Furniture, Fixtures and Automobile	\$ 11,993.94
Less—Depreciation	2,155.66
	9,838.28
Due by Staff on Victory Bonds	1,800.00
Flax Fibre Account:	
Plant and Stock	\$ 1,150.25
Deferred Experimental Expenses	5,743.38
	6,893.63
Deferred Charges to Operations:	
Insurance Unexpired	\$ 1,043.85
Catalogues No. 3, 4 and 5	9,264.03
Shaunavon Branch	159.50
Sundry	70.65
	3,588.98
	\$553,944.64

LIABILITIES	
Bank Loans Payable	\$ 290,908.12
Accounts Payable	68,643.46
Bills Payable	\$ 99,800.22
Accrued Interest	2,493.62
	102,293.84
Loans from Life Membership Trust Fund (New Account)	13,855.56
Capital Debentures:	
Subscribed	\$ 80,414.72
Unpaid	44,162.56
Paid up	36,252.16
Accrued Interest	1,630.99
	37,892.15
Canadian Bank of Commerce, Loan on Victory Bonds	1,890.00
Reserve for Claims and Contingencies	1,093.84
Surplus Account	43,367.73
	\$553,944.64

TRADING DEPARTMENT	
Statement of Revenue and Expenditure Account for Year Ended December 31, 1918	
REVENUE	
By Gross Profit	\$ 68,427.40
Interest	2,259.42
	\$70,686.82
Net Loss carried to Surplus Account	7,484.13
	\$78,190.95

EXPENDITURE

To Expenses:	
Salaries	\$ 46,697.05
Stationery and Printing	2,125.65
Rent	3,551.08
Postage	3,111.78
Travelling	1,751.02
Telephone and Telegraph	577.78
Warehouse Rent and Expense	400.47
Auto Maintenance	199.69
Exchange	1,183.13
Insurance	56.37
General Expense	3,120.39
Depreciation on Furniture, etc.	1,311.23
Winnipeg Salaries and General Expenses	8,690.79
Interest and Discount	4,251.98
Expense re Rein Drive Tractor	1,162.54
	\$78,120.95

Surplus Account (Trading)

By Surplus as at December 31, 1917	\$ 667,898.48
Less	
Patronage Dividends:	
Year 1914	\$ 1,012.07
Year 1915	1,788.23
Year 1916	2,455.67
Year 1917	11,840.65
	17,096.62
	17,096.62
	\$60,801.86
	7,434.13
Net Loss, for period from Revenue and Expenditure Account	
Net Surplus, carried to Balance Sheet	43,367.73

Patriotic Funds

Statement of Receipts and Payments—Patriotic and Relief Funds of Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association as at December 31, 1918.			
On Hand	Subscriptions	Payments	On Hand
Jan. 1, 1918.		Dec. 31, 1918.	
Red Cross Fund	\$ 145.11	120.00	265.11
Belgium Relief Fund	982.86	8,485.22	9,380.66
General Patriotic Fund	239.60	521.40	761.00
Serbian Relief Fund		20.00	20.00
Institution for Blind Soldiers		80.00	80.00
Provincial Relief	51.35	5.00	56.35
Y.M.C.A. Military Fund	221.95	2,845.55	3,066.80
Returned Soldiers' Association		176.00	176.00
Prisoners of War Fund	54.00	75.00	129.00
Mrs. Legge Fund	12.65	179.25	191.00
Agricultural Relief of the Allies	132.00	1,810.15	1,942.15
Armenian and Syrian Relief		32.00	32.00
Polish Relief Fund		5.00	5.00
Halifax Blind Endowment		87.25	87.25
Social Service Council		688.10	687.85
			20.25
	\$ 1,838.32	\$15,079.92	\$ 16,532.82
			\$ 385.42

Patriotic Acre Fund

By Balance, as at January 1, 1918	\$ 19,376.11
Subscriptions	1,856.74
Interest on Saskatchewan Greater Production Bonds	530.20
Bank Interest	95.78
	\$21,858.83
To Grants:	
Great War Veterans' Association	\$ 250.00
Returned Soldiers' Welcome and Aid League	250.00
Agricultural Relief of Allies	500.00
To Postage	4.76
To Investments:	
Saskatchewan Greater Production Bonds	20,000.00
Balance at Bank	354.07
	\$21,858.83

Patriotic Acre Fund—Combined Statement of Receipts and Payments for the Three Years Ended December 31, 1918.

RECEIPTS	
By Subscriptions, 1916	\$ 121,632.00
By Subscriptions, 1917	3,770.67
By Subscriptions, 1918	1,856.74
	\$127,260.31
By Bank Interest, 1916	\$ 506.56
By Bank Interest, 1917	466.39
By Bank Interest, 1918	95.78
	1,068.73
By Interest on Investments, 20 Bonds of \$1,000 each in The Saskatchewan Greater Production Bonds	530.20
	\$128,850.24
	\$128,850.24

PAYMENTS

To Robin Hood Mills Account, Flour	\$ 95,770.80
Bemis Bag Co. Account, Bags	4,163.20
Sask. Grain Growers' (Organization Expenses)	2,838.18
	\$109,781.97
To Grants:	
British Sailors' Relief Fund	\$ 2,000.00
National Council Y.M.C.A.	2,000.00
Great War Veterans Association	250.00
Returned Soldiers' Welcome and Aid League	250.00
Agricultural Relief of Allies Fund	1,000.00
	6,500.00
To Investments:	
Saskatchewan Greater Production Bonds, 20 Bonds at \$1,000 each	90,000.00
To Exchange	2.78
Sundry:	
Postage, Printing, Stationery, etc.	221.17
	223.90
Balance at Bank, as at December 31, 1918	354.07
	\$128,859.24

Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at December 31, 1918

ASSETS	
Cash in Bank	\$ 354.07
Investments:	
Saskatchewan Greater Production Bonds, 20 Bonds at \$1,000 each, fully paid	20,000.00
Accrued Interest—Three months accrued interest on Saskatchewan Greater Production Bonds	250.00
	\$20,250.00
	\$20,604.07
LIABILITIES	
Surplus	\$20,604.07

Lloyd George

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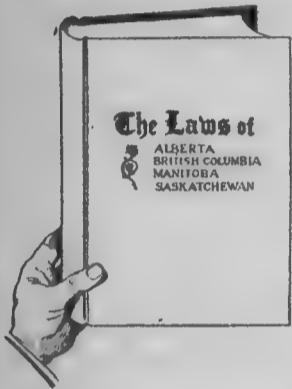
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No. 9

Protecting the Farmer

The Report of the Legal Bureau presented to the Regina Convention shows that the Association has been Active in watching the Members' Interests. The Report in part follows:

As intimated in the report of the executive, it was thought wise to prepare for your consideration a short separate report on the work of the legal bureau and the emergency fund.

Never in the history of this department has such a great demand been made upon it for service of such widely varying character as was the case during 1918. Also we have been carrying on litigation of the very highest importance and have won some decisions of the utmost value to agriculture.

This department rendered a valuable service to many hundreds of farmers and was of considerable assistance also to the military authorities in connection with the operations of the Military Service Act.

A vast amount of correspondence was handled by the bureau, in which locals and members sought information, advice and assistance on an amazing variety of matters, including such as applications for coal shed sites, importation of pure-bred stock, the validity of liens, lien notes, agreements of sale, adjustment of hail insurance claims, claims for short-shipment of goods or for goods paid for through the mails and never shipped. Advice was sought with regard to supplies of seed grain, governmental relief owing to distress arising from crop failure, taxation of locals, the Fence Act, inspection of scales, the retention of moneys by barristers obtained under distress, agreements with lumber companies, non-compliance with the car order book, and many others, too numerous to outline.

The bureau has frequently been able to effect satisfactory settlement between farmers and implement companies and others. In not a few cases it has been found that when the farmer and his creditors can be brought together face to face, and a frank and open statement of the farmer's position made before the creditors, an extension of time or other helpful settlement can be arrived at. In very many of the cases where machine companies and farmers came into radical disagreement, the trouble arises through lack of full understanding, or through animosity created first, by the neglect of the farmer himself to answer correspondence, and secondly, by reason of bad blood generated by the offensiveness of small calibre collectors and their consequent unfair and prejudiced reports to their head offices.

As it is becoming more and more apparent to the companies that the association's legal bureau is seeking only fair and equitable adjustment, it is increasingly easy to break down prejudices created by the causes above referred to and to secure a fair adjustment between creditor and debtor. In only a few cases have we found the managers of large implement companies unreasonable or intentionally oppressive to debtors of good character. In one case a member who was completely tied up, owing to his dealings with machine companies, was relieved of a very heavy load of debt through the efforts of the association. In another case, where one of our members had paid \$1,500 for a machine which proved quite useless, we were able to secure an adjustment of real value to him.

A Few Examples

Charles Victor, Bradwell, secured a settlement from a railway company for loss of hay by fire after the company had denied responsibility.

P. Bridger, Readlyn, secured, through a personal interview by the secretary, settlement for a similar claim for an amount considerably greater than the company believed itself to be legally responsible for.

Bailey local was refused a renewal of its lease on a coal shed site. Renewal was effected.

Beckett & Price secured from an implement company the sum of \$200 in consideration for the unsatisfactory working of a threshing machine.

W. Overturf, Semans, secured the

withdrawal by an implement company of a claim for \$175 for repairs after suit had been entered.

For a member at Salvador we secured, in connection with a repossessed threshing outfit, settlement in full of a claim of \$4,000, for the sum of \$500 cash.

Mrs. Hudson, Wood Mountain, whose husband is in the army, was assisted in securing adjustment with various companies, a lease on certain school lands and seed grain relief.

The foregoing constitute only a few examples of matters dealt with. Two cases handled through the court were of such far-reaching importance that we are reporting them at some length. One was the case of the Hart-Parr Company vs. Wells, C. E. Gregory, K.C., appearing for the defendant and the association.

Engine Contract

Wells bought a tractor engine from the Hart-Parr Company. It failed to develop its rated horse power and many attempts were made to remedy this defect. During this time no notice was sent to the company by Wells as required by the terms of the contract, and when Wells finally set up the failure of the company to deliver an engine of the rated horse power, they met him with the defence that he had lost his right to rely upon this because he had not observed the terms of the contract requiring him to give notice to the company within ten days. The Supreme Court of Canada held that the terms of the contract requiring notice to be given only applied where the breach of warranty complained of by the purchaser was on account of defective material or workmanship and did not apply where the defect was in failure to develop its rated horse power, and therefore Wells was entitled to damages for the company's failure to deliver the horse power notwithstanding he had not given the notice required by the contract.

The effect of this decision is this: That if Wells had been relying upon certain parts of the engine being defective or not being well made, it would have been necessary to notify the company within ten days after he had first received the engine, but as his complaint was not as to bad workmanship or material but the failure to develop power, he was not bound by the terms of the contract.

In other words, before the company can rely upon any of the conditions or terms of their contract requiring notice to be given to them, they must have delivered the specific article called for by the contract. Having done that they can then ask for a strict compliance with the conditions of the contract on the part of the purchaser.

In both these cases the contract was made before the statutory form of contracts passed by the acts of 1915 and 1917.

There is now a statutory form of contract, but it does not in any way affect the decision of the two cases referred to.

Another Tractor Case

The second case was the case of Schofield vs. Emerson Brantingham Implement Company and the effect of the decision is that of an implement company is bound to deliver the power called for by the contract.

The facts in this case were that Schofield entered into a contract to purchase from the Emerson Brantingham Implement Company one of their Big 4-30 h.p. gas tractor engines.

The company delivered one of their Big 4-30 h.p. gas tractor engines and after trial and demonstration it was found that the engine did not develop 30 h.p. Schofield then sued to recover the purchase price, which he had paid the company, and the defence was that as the company had delivered what was known as one of their 30 h.p. gas tractor engines they had fulfilled their

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part of the contract, and he was not entitled to his money back.

At the trial, which took place before Mr. Justice Lamont, with a jury, the jury found that the tractor did not develop 30 h.p., and they made certain other findings, all in the plaintiff's favor. Upon these findings judgment was entered for Schofield.

The company appealed to the Court of Appeal of Saskatchewan, and the judgment of the trial was reversed, the court of appeal holding that as the company had delivered one of its so-called 30 h.p. gas tractor engines, it had fulfilled its contract, and even though the engine did not develop 30 h.p. the plaintiff was bound by the contract, having got the specific article he had asked for.

Schofield then appealed to the Supreme Court of Canada and after argument the judgment of the Court of Appeal of Saskatchewan was reversed and it was held that the company, having entered into a contract which called for a 30 h.p. gas tractor engine was bound to deliver an engine which would develop that power.

The Chief Justice found that the company had never delivered such an engine as the contract called for at all. Mr. Justice Anglin also found that "the engine delivered was not that contracted for." Mr. Justice Brodeur says: "It seems to me, however, that the horse power of the machine would be of the greater importance. The respondent company is a manufacturer of engines of different classes and different strengths and when they undertake to sell one of their engines which they call 30 horse power, they are bound as a condition of their contract to deliver one engine capable of developing that quantity of horse power." Mr. Justice Idington says: "In any event the written contract has never been observed by it in demonstrating, as its terms require, the existence of 30 h.p., and that was to have been done."

This decision makes it now incumbent upon the company describing the tractor engine as of a certain horse power, to deliver the tractor capable of developing that particular power, and they cannot get from under their contract by the attempt which was made by the Emerson Brantingham company to say: "As long as we delivered the particular tractor engine which we referred to when we described it as a 30-60 or a 20-40 h.p. we have fulfilled the obligations resting upon us."

A purchaser of a traction engine has a right to demand and to receive one with the rated horse power which he asked for.

Privy Council Fight

Not satisfied with the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada, the company has taken an appeal of this case to the Privy Council of Great Britain. It may seem to you rather preposterous that the Supreme Court of Canada should not be competent to give final interpretation to a simple contract to purchase a farm implement, yet such is the case. A wealthy company can carry such matters across the ocean to the highest court in England and thus make it absolutely impossible for the farmer of small means to secure justice, if for no other reason than that he cannot pay the cost. Since in this case it is not even contended that the so-called 30 horse power engine delivered by the Emerson Brantingham people was capable of delivering that horse power, it would appear that there can be no honest doubt of the justice of Schofield's claim and of the finding of the Supreme Court of Canada. You will not be surprised, therefore, to know that your executive, with the sanction of the Central board, has undertaken to guarantee the cost of defending this appeal to the Privy Council up to an amount of \$2,000 if required. We are confident that this convention would justify this action, and also that there would be no difficulty in raising the required amount by popular subscription once the facts were clearly laid before you. We have reason to believe that not alone the company above named, but other implement companies as well, are prepared to spend money to upset, if possible, this decision of the Supreme

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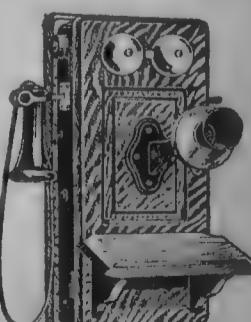
The ringer gives a loud, clear, pleasing tone and absolutely will not stick. It is non-adjustable and will not get out of order.

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I farmed for many years in Saskatchewan, during the days of 60-cent wheat, with varying degrees of success. The variation was mostly a matter of going from bad to worse, principal on mortgages remaining unpaid and interest charges steadily piling up.

It was not only a matter of marketing wheat at 60 cents per bushel. One year a hail storm destroyed my entire crop; another my wheat was badly frozen resulting in a lesser quantity of grain and grades that were practically unsalable, and next, there was so little rain-fall that my wheat only yielded eight bushels per acre. These were trying times.

Hail, frost, drought, a constant menace and a limiting factor to production.

Eventually a system of insurance was devised by which the crop could be insured against loss by hail. Later the Municipal Hail Insurance scheme came into force. Hail Insurance did not reduce the number or the destructiveness of the storms, but did make it possible to guard against heavy financial losses.

The introduction of Marquis wheat made possible the earlier maturing of wheat, and very materially lessened the probability of loss by frost.

Conditions were improving, but I was still in this position. My annual yield and yearly profit or deficit was governed by the amount of rain that fell during the season. If we had plenty of rain during the growing season I could raise 25 or 30 bushels per acre. If we did not get the rain my crop would yield probably ten bushels or less per acre.

In 1910, for instance, my wheat only yielded seven-and-a-half bushels per acre, and I had a big loss on that year's business.

I was talking to H. C. Bowman, yesterday. He has been farming in Saskatchewan for several years, and he said to me, "1918 was one of the driest years I have ever seen, but I did not fare too badly. My wheat averaged 12 bushels per acre." I have had scores of letters from farmers this year. One will say, "Completely dried out. My wheat made only five bushels per acre." Another, "No rain. We harvested only seven bushels per acre of wheat." A third, "This has been a very dry year. I have neither seed nor feed for next year." These letters vary but little. The drought in some districts was worse than in others, but the sum total of the loss was enormous.

Last fall I paid a visit to the home farm of Mr. Seager Wheeler, of Rosthern, Sask. They had had less than three inches of rainfall at Rosthern during the growing season of 1918, and I was surprised to find such abundant crops on Mr. Wheeler's farm. He told me his entire wheat crop averaged more than 40 bushels per acre, and I know his statement was true for I saw the crop with my own eyes.

Mr. Wheeler did not consider this yield—to me astonishing—out of the ordinary. He said it was not an unusual occurrence, and was due to his method of operating. Mr. Wheeler does not fear drought, does not consider it a menace, he has learned how to guard against it.

He has written a very unusual book entitled "Profitable Grain Growing." I have had the privilege of reading this book and believe it to be the most unusual work of its kind ever written. In it Mr. Wheeler tells how he raised an average of 40 bushels of wheat per acre on less than three inches of rainfall. Had I been in possession in 1910 of the information contained in Mr. Wheeler's book, I believe that it would have helped me to the extent of \$2,000 for the one year, and I never read a book that was so chock full of practical information and at the same time so intensely interesting. It claims your interest like a detective story. It is really the life story of Mr. Wheeler, and tells of his wonderful experiments and how he has developed his World-Prize, Heavy-Yielding strains of seed. I would not be without this book for many times the amount of the purchase price. I believe it will be worth \$1,000 in cash to any person who raises 100 acres or more of wheat, who will study it.

The methods employed by Mr. Wheeler can be employed by anyone. They provide a drought insurance that will positively prevent undue loss from drought in the driest year.

The above is what one Saskatchewan farmer thinks of Seager Wheeler's book. We believe you will find it just as valuable.

You should secure a copy of "Profitable Grain Growing" without loss of time.

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BOOK DEPARTMENT, WINNIPEG.

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I have read about Seager Wheeler's great book, "Profitable Grain Growing." I am a paid-up subscriber to The Guide, and would like you to send me on approval a copy, with the distinct understanding that I have, seven days after its receipt, to either remail the book to you (in unsoiled condition), or send you its price viz., \$3.00.

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No. 9

Court of Canada. It is the first of its kind and completely upsets a long-standing former precedent. We trust, therefore, that you will find it possible to give your hearty endorsement to the action of your directors, so that in our fight for a square deal for the farmer from these bodies of large financial strength, it may be evident to all that 40,000 grain growers of this province are heartily with us.

The manner in which you deal here-with, the enthusiasm with which you will support our action, and the readiness with which you will supply the necessary funds for following this case to the Privy Council, should be given in such stentorian tones that they will carry with unmistakable distinctness to the unwilling ears of every self-centred capitalist who may ever again be tempted to defeat the farmer of small means from securing justice by making the cost thereof greater than he can bear.

Total Cost of War

Exclusive of expenditures by Belgium, Portugal, Roumania, Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria, the total cost of the European war was fixed at \$179,000,000,000 in an official estimate made public and based on data in the hands of the Federal Reserve Board, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the bulletins of the Swiss Society of Banks. The table was compiled on estimated expenditures to January 31 last.

Total expenditures of the Allies and the United States were fixed at \$118,581,000,000 exclusive of loans among themselves, which totalled \$18,375,000,000.

The individual expenditures of the nations were given as follows: Great Britain, \$37,100,000,000; France, \$27,000,000,000; United States, \$18,481,000,000; Russia, \$18,000,000,000; Italy, \$10,000,000,000; Serbia, \$8,000,000,000; Japan and Greece, \$1,000,000,000. The loans made by these Powers and included in the individual expenditures, although not added to the total as a separate item, were as follows:

Great Britain, \$8,500,000,000; France, \$2,000,000,000; United States, \$7,875,000,000.

The total expenditures of Germany were given as \$36,500,000,000 and Turkey \$23,000,000,000, making an aggregate of \$59,500,000,000 for these two members of the Germanic alliance.

Evening Post.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier



Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Leader of the opposition, died at his home, on February 17. Death was due to paralysis.

New Farmers' Publications

"Louden Barn Plans" gives valuable information on materials, cement construction, locating floor levels, construction of trusses, strength of materials, ventilation, sanitation, as well as showing the layout of 74 different barns and farm buildings. A valuable book for those contemplating the erection of new buildings or of alterations. Distributed free. Louden Machinery Company of Canada, Guelph, Ont.

"Report on Crops and Livestock" for Manitoba, covers crop conditions, acreages and yields, etc., for 1918, together with comparisons for previous years. Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg.

The Grain Growers' Guide.



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NOTICE

The Hudson's Bay Company is prepared to receive applications to lease lands, for hay and grazing purposes. Hay permits for one season may also be obtained. For particulars apply.

LAND COMMISSIONER,
Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.

Home Economics Convention

Delegates from Seven Provinces meet in Winnipeg—Important Changes Made—Problems Dealt With—By Alison Craig

WITH 150 delegates and visitors from Ontario, New Brunswick, Quebec, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, the Home Economics Societies of Manitoba met in annual convention at the Royal Alexandra Hotel, Winnipeg, February 17 to 21. Evening sessions and banquet as well as the innovation of noon-day luncheons, with special speakers, were held in conjunction with the Agricultural Societies. The name Home economics was changed to Women's Institutes.

Mrs. W. H. Dayton, of Virden, provincial president for some years, refused to allow her name to stand again, and it was with every regret that her resignation was accepted. The new president will be elected by the elected Advisory Board.

The feature of the opening session was the address of Mrs. W. H. Dayton, provincial president, who, in a veritable trumpet call to service, dwelt particularly on the basic subject and the subject near to hand, "Child Welfare." That the infant mortality rate in the province, varied from 15 to 30 per cent; that babies died because of no or inadequate medical attention; the medical attendance should be within the reach of all and to this end physicians should be paid by the state; that each fair should have a baby booth; that the most perfect baby would secure as much attention even as to prizes as the most perfect colt, were among the points made. Great Britain and United States could teach lessons in child welfare, working out in the reduction of infant mortality in those countries.

Lady Aikins, in her usual gracious manner, extended a welcome to the delegates, which was answered by Miss A. E. Hill, Quebec, who paid tribute to the hospitality with which the west had received their eastern sisters.

G. A. Putnam, spoke on the federation plan, illustrating his points with reference to institute work in Ontario, where the movement has met with such marked success.

Mrs. H. M. Speechly presided at the afternoon meeting, which will be remembered as perhaps the most interesting of a convention packed full of interest. During the course of the program, speakers were heard from British Columbia, Quebec, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Mrs. Blackwood Wileman, spoke for the far west, bringing greetings and telling of ten years work there. Patriotic work, education, consolidated schools, district nurses, hospitals, school gardens—these latter two as soldiers' memorials—the study of civics, and the preservation of home ideals, were among the phases of work lightly but illuminatedly touched upon.

Miss Hill came next with Quebec's story. Here the matter was complicated, or additional interest added according to the viewpoint, by the presence of the two races. Miss Hill testified to the spirit of co-operation which was growing between the women, and to significance of the work among them.

Ontario was well represented by Mrs. Todd, who gave glimpses of 22 years work of Institutes in that province, and, in telling of the lines of work followed for home and school and community as well as the nation, which included the avenues along which the other provinces worked, dwelt especially on the value of the individual to the whole, and the means of grace of the "personal touch."

Like a veritable breeze from the prairie came Mrs. Cameron, of Davidson, Sask., who spoke from Saskatchewan. She suggested that intensive reading circles be formed within the clubs; amusements be organized for the small boys in the neighborhood so that they would not get the "lounge" habit; dramatic clubs be started for the young people; and that an especial effort be made to welcome the soldiers' brides. "Don't let them feel alone," she urged.

Miss McCain told of New Brunswick's 111 clubs with a membership of 4,000. New Brunswick now had a Minister of Health, so that work was taken out of their hands, but much remained to be done and the women were determined to do their part.

A "whirl-wind" finish was effected

by Miss Noble, of Daysland, Alberta. She suggested that the fact of failure in some instances be faced and suggested as a cure that everyone be encouraged to have an opinion and express it; that programs be well and systematically arranged, and that harmony be cultivated. "All pull together," she advised.

Wednesday morning's session presided over by Mrs. Watt, of Birtle, had as chief speaker, Rev. Hugh Dobson who spoke on "The Conservation of Human Resources." Miss Helen MacDongall, supervisor of Home Economics work, presented the annual report, while discussion on what the societies could do to help the Department of Agriculture, and what the department could do to help the department, were lead by Miss DeLury, of Saskatchewan and Mrs. Patterson, of Ontario.

According to Mr. Dobson, every year, in Canada, 30,000 children died of preventable causes. London, England, had an infant mortality rate of 87 per 1,000; New York's was 91; Ottawa's was 188. This terrible record was not confined to Canadian cities. Infant mortality was rampant in the rural districts as well.

Housing was another problem in conservation, applying equally to urban and rural centres. Every village had its snack town. Many country districts the one room house.

Disease must be faced and could only be conquered through combined effort. Drunkenness, mental deficiency and illiteracy, child labor, especially on farms, and education were all parts of the conservation problem.

Miss MacDongall reports 112 clubs with a membership of 4,124, and gave a brief resume of work covered in connection with the short courses and in patriotic and community service.

Mrs. G. T. Armstrong presided in the afternoon when Hon. Dr. Thornton spoke on "The School and the Nation," and Miss Playfair, of Hartney, on "Community Co-operation."

Miss Playfair dwelt chiefly on the commercial side of community co-operation as effecting the social side.

Mrs. Shearer, of Neepawa, presided at Thursday morning's session, Mrs. H. M. Speechly taking the chair in the afternoon. Addresses were delivered by President Reynolds, of the Agricultural College; Professor Washburn, of the University of Minnesota; Miss E. L. Jones, of Winnipeg and Mrs. T. Cohoe, of Pilot Mound.

Resolutions were passed calling upon the Dominion government to institute a Children's Bureau, a Public Health Bureau and proclaim one week a year as devoted to child welfare; to convey indignation at the action of the Senate in throwing out the bill concerning the raising of age of consent and to call upon the House of Commons to re-pass it raising the age to 21 years.

Speaking on the question of "Home Help on the Farm," President Reynolds made some suggestions as to raising of the social status of domestic service by especial training, and further advised that more and more work be taken out of the home and into the factory and also urged the introduction of labor-saving machinery. There was still an irreducible minimum which sometimes spelt slavery. This condition might be reached by inducing farm girls to stay at home.

Professor Washburn in his address on the "Business of Living," emphasized the importance of right food and suggested "moral sign posts" concerning the law of "To him that hath shall be given," and the law of sacrifice.

Discussing the effect of the war on the home, Miss Jones drew attention both to the weaknesses in the Canadian system which the war had shown up and also to the strong points. "We must not allow demobilization to become den-oralization," she said.

Mrs. Cohoe earnestly pleaded united interest in community effort as community efficiency was a large contribution to national efficiency.

Prize winners in the "Year Program Contest" were announced as the societies of: First, Arnaud; second, Moline; third, Neepawa and fourth, Mrs. McGinnis, of Brandon.

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SATISFIED USERS wrote this Ad for Us-

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I have owned three spreaders in my time. The first two I didn't think much of. Then I got one of yours and now I am more than pleased with the spreader proposition. I find by hauling manure in the winter time on clover sod and letting the rains leach it down before plowing it under will often double the corn yield or even wheat. Where I wheat last year I got 600 bushels of wheat, an average of 50 bushels per acre. A farmer that owns ten acres can't afford to be without a spreader.

WILL HENSIL, Ohio.

I have had several spreaders on my farm, but there are none like yours. I could not farm without it. Last fall I put six acres to wheat, first putting on 30 loads of manure. This spring I put on 20 loads more. You just ought to see that wheat. The manure made it stool out very good, and it will give 35 bushels per acre. If I had not used the spreader this spring I am sure I would not have gotten over 15 bushels. Your spreader is one of the best investments you can put on the farm.

C. E. HUPRICH, Ohio.

I would not be without your Spreader, because it saves so much labor, puts the manure on the ground evenly, and I can spread any kind of straw or cornstalks. I believe my spreader will pay for itself in two seasons. With the proper use of manure on my place and using lime, I have increased the yield of my farm 25% in six years.

E. M. PHILLIPPE, Virginia.

Have been using your spreader on two different farms for a year and find them lightest in draft of any I have ever used. Two horses will pull them anywhere when the ground is not too soft. The straw attachment is ideal for top dressing wheat ground or any kind of small grain. It gets rid of a great deal of straw which goes to waste and this alone will pay for the spreader in a year's time.

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You pull much easier and does much better work than the others. We are pleased to recommend your NISCO Spreaders, as we are convinced that they are the best we have ever used.

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The largest diversified Farm and Ranch in the United States.

WHEN VISITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Raising Trading Capital

The following is the Proposed Outline for Raising of Capital for the Co-operative Trading Department of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, as submitted to the Regina Convention by President J. A. Maharg

YOU have now been carrying on co-operative distribution of farm supplies for nearly five years. During the whole of this time the work, both at the local points and in the Central, has been carried on under very great handicaps. It was not anticipated originally that the locals would generally enter into regular retail store business. The expectation was that distribution should be made of bulk goods from railroad cars or platforms or in some instances, perhaps, from inexpensive warehouses.

Very many locals have found it wise, however, to carry stocks of supplies on hand and to distribute the same in broken quantities. A considerable number conduct regular retail stores, some have coal sheds and a few, lumber yards.

The greatest handicap under which the locals have been working are their lack of cash capital and the failure of their members and officers to give sufficient attention to the management of the business. At some few points the locals are making a real success of their venture, but even at most of these the success is due more to the efficiency of the manager himself than to the thoroughness of the supervision given by the local officers.

Obstacles Overcome

From the inception of these activities in the Central there have been tremendous obstacles in the way of its full success. During five years of struggle many of these have been overcome, others remain. The Central has succeeded in considerable measure in breaking down the wide-spread boycott and vindictive opposition to co-operative merchandising which existed almost universally a couple of years ago. It possesses an exceedingly valuable charter under which its operations can be carried on in almost any direction which will serve our people, and distribution of surplus earnings made on the truly co-operative principle. The well organized boycott of the co-operative associations has been broken down by the persistent fight of the Central, at least in so far as those operating retail stores are concerned, and the Central itself is finding it possible to secure a wide range of farm supplies at prices which enables it to sell to the locals in wholesale quantities at wholesale prices. During these years the association has done a business of between five and six million dollars, successfully meeting the competition of the biggest and oldest concerns doing business in Canada.

Your directors have come to the conclusion that the time is ripe for a vigorous move forward in your trading department. An efficient organization under the control of well trained departmental heads has now been created. Much valuable experience has been gained and many important trading connections have been built up. Full success can be attained, however, only if an adequate amount of capital can be raised amongst the members to enable the Central wholesale to have warehouses and to carry its own stocks of merchandise within Saskatchewan. There must be also a closer relationship between the Central wholesale and the local trading bodies with a much greater measure of assistance to and supervision of the local merchandising activities. Indeed, at not a few points there has been evidenced a strong desire that the Central should take the principal responsibility of directing the local business, establishing uniform systems of stock records, accounting, etc., and with regular supervision from travelling superintendents.

System of Warehouses

We recommend that sufficient capital be raised to enable the Central to immediately secure a warehouse in Regina and to stock the same with a full line of groceries and some other commodities with a view to instituting lesser distributing centres at Saskatoon and a number of other strategic points in order that it may be able to supply

commodities from its own warehouses, inspected and packed under the supervision of its own employees to all its locals throughout Saskatchewan rather than merely to those who can be served to advantage from Winnipeg. These conditions we are persuaded must be established before the Central can undertake any responsibility for merchandising at local points with full assurance of success.

Once these conditions have been established it should prove feasible for the Central to put in stocks of such character and variety as are desired by the members at local points and for the handling of which they will supply the capital. Such local businesses when directed by the Central might range all the way from distribution from a simple warehouse to the institution of well-stocked general stores, coal sheds, lumber yards, and implements and repairs. Such local undertakings would then, each of them, have the support of all and none could be driven out of business by a crushing competition organized for its defeat as has so often been the case where farmers' local enterprises have stood alone. The locals would be maintained and the surplus earnings distributed through them only.

The following is an outline of our plan for raising capital for the operations of the trading department and for placing its management more fully under those directly interested. This we desire to present for your consideration. The details have been carefully worked out with the assistance of the association's solicitor and have been fully reviewed.

Debenture Sales

The convention will be fully familiar with the conditions under which debentures of the association, known as capital debentures, have been offered to our affiliated incorporated locals from time to time as outlined in Pamphlet No. 18. \$80,000 of these debentures have now been subscribed for and 20 per cent. thereof, being the initial cash payment, paid thereon. There are now a number of these debenture-holding locals whose subscriptions have been fully paid and immediately following this convention, and as soon as the form comes from the lithographers, their capital debenture certificates will be issued to them.

While only \$14,000 has been paid in money on account of capital debentures at the close of 1918, the financial statement shows that an amount of \$36,000 was paid on them, the difference being made up from an allotment of profits of the Central to these shareholding locals.

A number of locals which subscribed for debentures and paid only the 20 per cent. cash payment, have their debentures now fully paid up by profits. The incorporated locals holding capital debentures are in the position, substantially, of shareholders and all the profits of the trading department not otherwise required, are available for distribution to them on the basis of business done with the Central. This policy has been followed for four years, but under it no appreciable amount of capital for the operation of the trading department has been secured. It is now proposed that an appeal be made to our members all over the province for investment on a sound business basis of considerable amounts.

Half-Million Issue

The plan is to authorize the sale of debenture stock for an amount of \$500,000 in allotments of \$100 each, or any multiple thereof.

In all cases where offered, full payment will be taken with the application. Where terms are preferred, they will be as follows: With application for each \$100 subscribed, \$30 cash and two notes of \$35 each, maturing November 1, 1919, and 1920 respectively, bearing interest at eight per cent. per annum.

The general assets of the association exclusive of Life Membership and other trust funds. In case of a winding up of the association or of the trading de-

partment, the holders will have a first claim on the assets of the trading department after ordinary creditors or any specially secured creditors have been paid. Their claim will take priority over the holders of capital debentures such as are held by the incorporated locals. There is, therefore, a substantial margin of security already assured to holders of this debenture stock and this margin is likely to increase considerably from time to time. The holders of debenture stock will be in a similar position to preferred shareholders in a company. There is also an undertaking that none of the debenture stock will be allotted until applications for at least \$100,000 have been received, except with the written consent of the applicant.

Interest at six per cent. per annum will be a first charge on the profits of the trading department with an undertaking that a bonus of two per cent. per annum will have to be paid in addition before any distribution of profits may be made on the patronage basis.

Reserve Fund

Provision is also made for the building up of a substantial reserve as a still further security to the holders, by guaranteeing that if, in any year the profits exceed the amount required to pay the interest, at least 25 per cent. of such excess shall be held in a general reserve account until an amount equal to 50 per cent. of the value of all debenture stock outstanding has been accumulated.

It is further proposed to give the holders of this debenture stock, together with the debenture-holding locals, a large measure of power for the direction of the activities of the trading department, and that to this end an annual trading convention be held and that at such convention two representatives of debenture holders be elected to the Central board, and upon being approved by the Annual Convention, be members of the executive of the association. It must be borne in mind that none of this issue of debenture stock will be offered to the public. It may be sold only to members and life members of the association and to shareholders and members of affiliated bodies. It is in all essentials a domestic or association affair.

We had in mind that you would prefer to deal with the general plan as outlined before giving consideration to the details thereof.

If you approve of the general proposal, then the details and the policy for giving it effect will be presented later, together with the necessary constitutional amendments.

Should you disapprove or modify the plan, no time will have been wasted discussing details which may later have to be changed.

All of which is respectfully submitted on behalf of the Central Board.

J. A. MAHARG, President.

Homesteads and Pre-emption

I wish to voice the sentiments of a considerable number of homesteaders who, owing to the recent change in the Dominion lands laws cancelling the right to a pre-emption, are placed in a most unenviable position. I refer to the semi-arid portions of Saskatchewan, where, due to light rainfalls, land which is mown over for hay requires three years to produce another crop; the same applies to pasture in a lesser degree. All practical men know in these districts that one-quarter section is not sufficient for farmers. It is not very encouraging to a newcomer to see his neighbors with a half section and many with leases to be held down to one-quarter section. I came down recently to Canada with the promise of being able to secure a half section and find that right suddenly withdrawn. I am of opinion that any government should respect and have a right to fulfill their pledge as well as any corporation.—Thomas G. Johnson, Woodmountain, Sask.

Trees are one of the essentials in home-making. Trees properly planted and cared for make a place home-like. One will often notice in travelling that some places look especially inviting, and make one feel as though you would like to stay there. If one will take the trouble to study such a place, one will usually find that the attractiveness is largely due to the trees and shrubs that surround the home.



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The average car—slowed down to make a curve half-way up a hill—will not "pick up" again on the final ascent. But the Briscoe will. The Briscoe Motor responds to your call for a spurt—and up, up, up you go—a steady flow of power answering your foot pressure on the gas lever—and you finish that long climb triumphantly "on high."

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are the aims of the

Canadian Reconstruction Association

Its National Programme is:

1. To support a tariff adequate to develop Canadian industries and to ensure employment for Canadian workers.
2. To create a good economic understanding between East and West and to show the necessity for industrial stability in order that excessive taxation may not fall upon farmers and workers.
3. To co-operate in movements to increase agricultural production and improve rural conditions.
4. To maintain national credit and to encourage investment in Canada.
5. To stimulate the development of national resources, to promote the utilization of Canadian raw materials, and to encourage final process of manufacture in Canada.
6. To develop domestic and foreign trade and to promote necessary industrial organizations.
7. To facilitate the adaptation of war industries to peace conditions and to ensure employment for war veterans and war workers.
8. To improve the relations between capital and labor and to emphasize the advantages of consultation and co-operation.
9. To encourage scientific research in the interests of Canadian producers and manufacturers.
10. To improve the economic and industrial position of women.

The Canada that has been saved by sacrifice and valor must not be destroyed by rash legislation. National Prosperity Depends on Industrial Stability.

The Canadian Reconstruction Association urges wise and prudent treatment of Reconstruction Problems.

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510-11 Electric Railway Chambers, Winnipeg

HEAD OFFICE
Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto

EASTERN COMMITTEE
603-4 Drummond Bldg., Montreal

S.G.G.A. Directors'

Report

Continued from Page 8.

be present and preside at this convention.

It will also be fitting that we should express at this time our hearty congratulations to Mrs. Maharg and himself on the safe return of their soldier son.

Membership Fee

A year ago the board drew your attention to the gradually diminishing purchasing power of our membership fee, and it was hoped at the last convention that a vigorous campaign for increased membership might secure such additional revenue as to cover the prospective deficit. We have again to report that the purchasing power of the dollar is considerably less now than it was even a year ago.

The cost of conducting your work always has been more than the amount received in membership fees. When the fee is too small, the fact of increased membership can only mean an increased deficit. It costs a business institution an average of about 25 cents for every letter which it writes, and when letters are long and require a good deal of thought, reference, or enquiry, they often cost as much as \$1.00 to handle. It is not to be wondered at then, that the extensive activities of your organization department cannot be carried on with a revenue derived from a membership fee barely sufficient to cover the cost of two letters per member. It is well to bear in mind that such deficit as the organization department shows for 1918, as also a similar deficit for 1917, really means that in these years of comparative prosperity for many of our farmers, we have been drawing to an alarming extent upon the precious old funds of the association, so painstakingly built up under the late lamented F. W. Green, at a time when the farmers of the province were at the very ebb of their financial strength.

This is a condition which your board feels confident you will not permit to be continued, nor to go unrectified. This question is one which must receive immediate attention, if the association is to conduct the vigorous campaign which is necessary in the period which we now enter, with all the interests which are hostile to agriculture more eager and active than ever before.

Before leaving the question, we feel that we should draw your attention to the statement made by your auditor in his report to the executive. Examination of the years 1917 and 1918 will reveal the fact that in 1917, the expenses of your organization department exceeded your receipts by nearly \$3,000, while in the past year you ended your operations with a cash balance impaired by \$5,000.

It would seem that immediate action is necessary to adjust this state of affairs, either by curtailing expenses, or arranging for an increased revenue. This means that in the two years of 1917 and 1918, notwithstanding the generous donations of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, that our organization department's funds have been reduced \$8,000.

Co-operative Stock Yards

We note with approval that Co-operative Stock Yards are to be established at various strategic points in Saskatchewan, and trust that in the creation of these, due care will be exercised that they shall be truly co-operative.

The year which we have entered is perhaps the most important in the history of the association, as it is likely to be also one of the most significant in the life of this Dominion. The machinery of normal life which suffered serious disturbance from the necessities of war, will be re-adjusted and set in motion, under circumstances of peculiar difficulty. Already there is unmistakable evidence of the determination of selfish interest, profiting by the existing general confusion, to still more fully entrench themselves in the strongholds of privilege with a criminal disregard of the common weal. Now more than ever, then, is it the duty of the organized farmers, both in self-protection and for the general good, to maintain the attitude of unfailing vigilance, ready to give battle at any time against all comers, for these principles which have ever been and must always remain the guiding influence in all the activities of this body.

The Deeper Life

The Glory of Human Nature

By Rev. S. G. Bland, D.D.

IT is a great thing to see visions and to dream dreams. Only one thing is greater—the effort to realize them. Probably as far as all noble and fruitful dreams are concerned, the dream and the effort are always found together. He who has not the courage and the faith to try to make his dream come true will not long continue to dream. All progress begins in dreams, whether the dream is of better wheat, finer cattle, more comfortable homes, quicker travel, mastery of the waters and of the air, happier men and women. The van of civilization's army is always made up of dreamers. It is a high service to dream. All dreamers of other than purely personal good deserve honor and gratitude. But of all dreamers and visionaries the most deserving of honor are those who dream of redeemed and glorified human nature. Such a dreamer and one of the greatest and most indomitable was Paul. His great dream had been inspired by a vision of Jesus Christ. Ever since the glory of Christ had shone into his soul he had seen every man bathed in that heavenly light. Jesus Christ had shown Paul that man might be what man really was in God's thought and purpose. "Wherefore, henceforth," he said, "know we no man after the flesh: yea, though we have known Christ after the flesh, yet now henceforth know we him no more." (2 Cor. vi. 16). Since that great vision of Christ, Paul had never seen men and women except as illuminated and transfigured by the radiance of the glorified Christ.

It was a great vision. Other men have seen bridges over great rivers, tunnels through mountains, gardens in the desert, cities in the wild forest, meadows redeemed from the salt sea. St. Paul saw in every face the nobleness and beauty of the face of Jesus.

That is not an easy thing to do today. It must have been inconceivably more difficult in St. Paul's day and in St. Paul's world. His world was that world which he has described so appallingly in the first chapter of his letter to the church in Rome. That he was no prejudiced observer is seen in the pages of Juvenal and Tacitus, whose standpoint was contemporary and heathen. We have no right, of course, to think that the bestiality and the cruelty the three agree in describing were universal. Society could not have held together as it did, nor the empire have been maintained if the mass of people, especially in the country, had not been living decent, industrious lives and if there had not been in many officials a sense of justice and duty. But the vileness of the time was open and unashamed, and the faces of many of the men and women Paul would constantly see on the streets must have been hard, cruel and brutish. Even in the little companies of the saints, people of whom Paul could say: "But ye are washed, but ye are sanctified, but ye are justified in the name of the Lord Jesus and by the Spirit of our God," there must have been many whose countenances would still bear the terrible marks of the old evil ways. "Know ye not," Paul writes to the Corinthian congregation, "that the unrighteous shall not inherit the Kingdom of God? Be not deceived: neither fornicators nor idolaters nor adulterers nor effeminate nor abusers of themselves with mankind nor thieves nor covetous nor extortioners shall inherit the Kingdom of God. And such were some of you."

We today, after Christianity has been moulding our race for a thousand years, can probably scarcely imagine how coarse and

brutal and sinister must have been many of the faces familiar to St. Paul. Yet he makes no exception. In every man he sees a possible Christ. Those degraded and evil faces around him he sees cleansed of all defilement, the deep lines cut by lust and greed and hatred effaced, affectionateness displacing sensuality on those thick lips, softness and sweetness stealing into foxy and wolfish eyes, the look of suspiciousness, jealousy and fear giving place to candor and fearlessness. This was the inspiration that made him fling himself with such confidence on strange crowds, that made him a citizen of every country, a brother of every man.

This dream of human perfectability, how intangible and fantastic and foundationless it seems to many still! Even to good people, sometimes even to men who have been called to preach Paul's gospel! Peace, it is sometimes said, lies in expecting little of human nature, even the human nature of the redeemed. What calls itself the wisdom of the age smiles at the high hopes of youth and looks to see what it calls a sober recognition of realities take the place of iridescent and impossible dreams. And it is the melancholy fate of some dreamers to see the vision "fade away and die into the light of common day." Life has power with many to tone them down till "a common grayness silvers everything."

"There is a poet in every man," is the wistful word of Robert Louis Stevenson, "but in most of us he dies young."

But disappointments, defeats, sufferings, had no power to rob St. Paul of his vision. One of the letters he wrote near the close of his great career, probably while in prison at Rome, the martyr's end in sight, throbs the old vision—"and you," he writes to the Christians of Colosse (and faulty, ignorant, childish people we should probably have judged most of them), "that were sometimes alienated and enemies in your mind by wicked works; yet now hath he reconciled in the body of his flesh through death, to present you holy and unblamable and unreprovable in his sight. . . . to whom God would make known what is the riches of the glory of this mystery [Paul means by mystery a revelation] among the Gentiles; which is Christ in you, the hope of glory: whom we preach, warning every man and teaching every man in all wisdom that we may present every man perfect in Christ Jesus." (Col. i. 21-28.)

To lose faith in men is to lose faith in God. No man can help his fellows who does not see a glory in them. The petty, sordid and contemptible things are not the true revelation of human nature, but the unselfish and saintly things, the devotions, the heroisms, the martyrdoms.

"Perhaps none of us," says Channing, "have yet heard or can comprehend the tone of voice in which a man, thoroughly impressed with this sentiment, would speak to a fellow-creature. It is a language hardly known on earth; and no eloquence, I believe, has achieved such wonders as it is destined to accomplish."

But this lovely and majestic human nature is the human nature of the branch abiding in the true vine, not the human nature that has been broken off to wither.

TEXT:
"Whereby are given unto us exceeding great and precious promises; that by these ye might be partakers of the divine nature."—Channing.
2 Peter 1: 4.

"True religion thus blends itself with common life. We are thus to draw nigh to God without forsaking men."—Channing.



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S.G.G.A. Executive Report

Co-operative Trading Department Reviewed—More Capital Required—Plans Laid for Separate Convention

THE report of the executive of the S.G.G.A., covering the year 1918, after referring to the year as one of the most critical of the association, owing to increase in cost of living, uncertain markets, labor shortage, crop failure in large portions of the province, and the epidemic, stated that perhaps in no other year was the work of organization and the campaign for membership more vigorously pushed, and with a fair measure of success. Full fruition of this campaign was made impossible, however, by the causes outlined in the report of the Central board. The report goes on to state:

"We are therefore unable to show financial statements in either department of your work which can be gratifying to you. You will all agree, however, that the true worth of the association's work is not to be judged by the amount which may from year to year be added to its funds, but rather by the value of the service rendered. Judged by this standard, we have no apology to make for the year 1918, since we are confident that a vast amount of highly valuable service was rendered to the cause of agriculture and of a true democracy. Yet it is absolutely essential that all branches of your work be maintained in sound financial condition."

After referring to the directors' report on the necessity of increased revenue to the organization department, the executive stated that it seemed that it was an error not to have raised the membership fee a year ago, so as to keep it up at least to its pre-war value. During the year the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company again made a grant to the organization funds of the association of \$5,000.

A large number of meetings were held during the summer throughout the province, including conferences at Lake Carlyle and Harris. The seed grain competition at the provincial fair at Regina was not as well supported by the locals as the contests merited. There were, however, a large number of excellent exhibits. The banner competition was becoming more interesting and inspiring from year to year, and this year some new banners were added to the exhibit.

During the year, new life members to the number of 514 were received. The question had arisen of the danger of securing life members not in full accord with the ideals of the association, and simply seeking to serve personal interest, and an amendment to the constitution, giving a measure of control of admission, had been prepared for the consideration of the convention. Reference was also made to the legal bureau, a report of which appears elsewhere in this issue.

Place of Convention

An explanation as to why the convention was held in Regina instead of holding it in another city was given. At the time the date and place of the convention was fixed influenza was still rampant throughout the province, and there was considerable doubt as to whether it would be safe to hold it. Those in charge of the Central office had made a strong appeal to the executive not to move the convention this year. This was owing to the influenza epidemic, which had interfered greatly with the work of the head office. One member of the staff, W. F. Ridgeway, had died, and at least one had become permanently incapacitated. The head office, therefore, could not this year bear the strain of carrying the major portion of its staff and its records to another city, and decided to again hold it in Regina.

Co-operative Trading

The year 1918 was reported as being the most difficult year in some regards that the association had encountered in the trading department. The first six years showed an encouraging increase in sales over the same period for the preceding year, but the lamentable crop failure put the total turnover below the figure it would otherwise have reached.

The most serious blow which the co-operative department had suffered was through cancellations which locals made on their binder-twine orders through the Central. The Central office found it necessary to make itself responsible for large orders in twine in order to ensure a supply for saving a good crop. This represented an exceedingly heavy financial responsibility for an institution with small capital. It was thought by the executive that some of the locals in their cancellations of binder-twine orders failed to give due consideration to the position of the Central in that they did not make any special effort to take the twine that had been secured for them or even such lesser amounts as they had used for. These heavy cancellations subjected the Central to a financial period greater than it had yet faced, and the experience had driven home the need for a substantial amount of cash capital for financing the wholesale trading department.

More Capital Required

The report proceeded as follows:—"Perhaps no other large business anywhere, and certainly none of our successful western farmers' organizations, ever achieved what your Central trading department has achieved in the amount of business done compared with the capital supplied for its operations. Indeed, the hundreds of locals of the association which are engaged in business all together have not supplied for the operation of their own wholesale business sufficient cash capital to purchase and pay for two carloads of binder-twine. The amount is so insufficient when compared with the burden carried, that it has been decided that if you approve, an appeal shall be made for the raising of a substantial amount of capital, so that this highly important branch of your undertakings may be put upon a permanent and progressive basis.

Heavy Stocks

"Your financial statement will reveal to you the heavy borrowings the Central has had to make. It is well to bear in mind that the merchandising of exceedingly seasonal goods such as binder-twine cannot be carried on without the risk of having to carry over considerable quantities unless provision for the necessary supplies in case of a heavy demand are to be so utterly inadequate as to leave the peril of a calamity in case of a good crop. If the Central and other wholesale dealers in binder-twine were to play safe and run no risk of a carry-over, there would be no possibility of the farmers securing sufficient to harvest their crops in any year of a good crop. The farmer is the man who can best afford to carry this necessary risk, because his individual carry-over is small, and he can carry it more cheaply for himself than dealers can carry it for him. The twine required cannot possibly be made after the crop is assured.

"It is true that this year there is a lowering of the price of binder-twine, but should there be a heavy crop there will be danger of a shortage, because after the severe lesson of last year every dealer in twine will play safe. He can't afford to do otherwise unless the percentage of dealers' profits is to be materially increased. They would have to be put up 500 per cent. to be what they were before you went into business yourselves. Conditions are therefore being rapidly brought about which will make it necessary either for the farmer to take his own risk on his prospective requirements of twine in any year, or pay a much larger margin of profit to the dealer. Forced by the competition of the Grain Growers' Association, dealers all over the province are selling binder-twine at a profit a mere fraction of what it was five or six years ago. Every farmer in the province has benefitted by this. The association could still further reduce the margin on twine of the locals will place their orders early and take their own risk of a possible carry-over."

Owing to the exceedingly open winter, which reduced the quantity of coal

consumed, the association, which does a large coal business, found that its financial statement was materially affected by the heavy reduction in coal consumption.

In last year's report, reference was made to the tractor which the association had planned to distribute. The company which was to supply this tractor did not succeed in raising the necessary financial support to warrant dependence on its permanency. Another tractor was secured, however, which the executive was fully persuaded that the association could afford to put its name and reputation behind and push its sale.

Hostile Forces Encountered

The report proceeds:

"Of all the hostile forces which have endeavored to frustrate your democratic co-operative movement, none is so outstanding as the Retail Merchants Association. This body has consistently endeavored to defeat every effort to establish co-operative distribution. Their wicked efforts have been successfully frustrated and are proving but a boomerang to themselves.

"At the present time there is being put forth a strenuous effort to create a coal dealers' association, the object of which is, through the organization of all the coal dealers throughout the West, to bring such pressure to bear upon the coal miners that they will not dare to sell to any except those self-styled "legitimate" coal dealers. It is well that you bear in mind that in no other western province is the farmer able to purchase coal as cheaply as from the association in Saskatchewan, having regard, of course, to the variation of freight rates. The fight is therefore aimed at us. If a coal dealers' association should succeed—and we do not think it will—in driving the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association out of the coal business, the retail prices of coal all over Saskatchewan will advance by two or three dollars per ton. The imperative need is for the association to have a controlling interest in a couple of coal mines, and to this end you should look forward.

"One more enemy to the farmers' movement and to co-operative effort may be named in the Canadian Hail Insurance Association, which, at its meeting on December 16, at Regina, is said to have passed the following resolution:

"That no member may appoint as its general or local agent any individual, partnership, company or association of any kind, or any official or representative thereof, identified with any body or combination of organized farmers, with the end in view of inducing or securing applications for hail insurance through permitting or offering, either directly or indirectly, benefits from the commission thereon."

After stating that perhaps never in the history of the association's work had there been such consistent effort to discredit the leaders during the past year, the report indicated that plans had been worked out with the utmost care and thoroughly reviewed by the board, which provides for raising of a substantial amount of cash capital on a sound business basis, to put the Central trading department in a position of strength and efficiency. It was recognized that this would make advisable a fuller measure of power for the direction of the department's affairs to be vested in the hands of those contributing. Plans are therefore laid, subject to the approval of the convention, for the election of a trading board, by a special trading convention, composed of representatives of those supplying the capital. This would take the discussions on trading largely out of the central convention and obviate the necessity of delegates not especially interested therein sitting through the discussion, while a smaller number of delegates directly concerned in co-operative trading would be able to deal more effectively and more expeditiously with the trading business. This would make necessary several amendments to the constitution, which, together with a full detailed outline of the plan referred to, would be presented in a special report.

The report was signed by J. A. Maharg, president; A. G. Hawkes, vice-president; Thomas, Sales, Joe L. Cooke, R. M. Johnson and J. B. Musselman, managing director.

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"At one time I was in the habit of doing all the pleasant and easy things that came up and putting off the unpleasant things. If I had a customer who was not satisfied—had a kick coming, in other words—I would put off seeing him until to-morrow. If there was something disagreeable to do—something I hated to tackle—I could always find an excuse for putting it off. The first thing I knew I was in a tangle that nearly put me down and out. Then one day I said to myself: "Here, young man, these things must be done. Now do them!" Since that day I have always done the hard and disagreeable things first."



Then this successful man rubbed his chin thoughtfully—"And do you know," he continued, "that there wasn't one of those things half as hard to do as I thought it was going to be!"

All over the land, men and women, yes, and children too, are suffering because Someone was unwilling to face the disagreeable fact that men do not live forever. Families are losing their lands and their homes because Someone was unwilling to acknowledge the fact that he might die, or become old or unable to provide for those dependent upon him.

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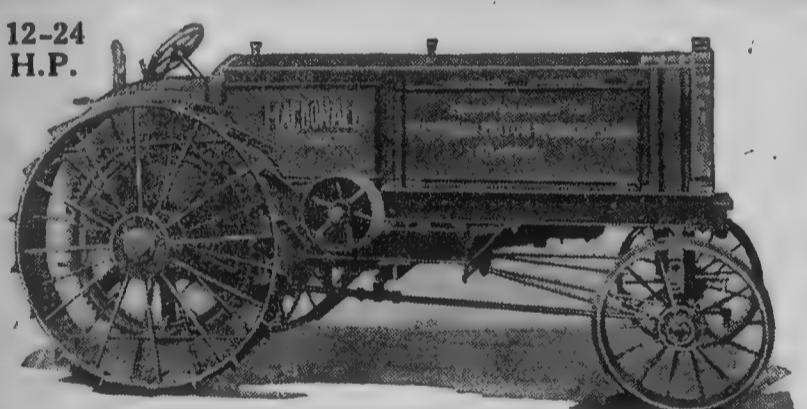
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use with Small Trac-	Barley Cleaners.	chines.	Conductors.	Wagner Hardware Sup-	Conductors.
tors.	Grinders.	Lincoln Saw Frames	Automobile Accessories.	laieties.	Cutter Gears.
Fanning Mills.	and Saws.				
Smut and Pickling Ma-					
chines.					

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Flax Fibre Experiments

S.G.G.A. Executive Reports on Developments for the Year

DURING the past year the executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association made a full investigation into the possibility of producing binder twine from western flax fibre. The report submitted by Mr. Musselman outlines fully the results of this investigation. As a result of the enquiry the executive had concluded that no more appeals should be made to the members of the association for the investment of large sums of money to be used in acquiring the secret process and installing the necessary plants for the manufacture of binder twine from flax straw until further experiments on a large scale had been carried out under the supervision of responsible officers of the association.

The managing director, Mr. Musselman, visited a large number of eastern points, looking into the manufacture of flax fibre. At a meeting on June 4, he reported to the executive, also stating that he had secured an optional agreement with the Flax Fibre Development

Association, so that if the association decided to incur expenditure in connection with the further experimental work, it could secure control of the product in the interest of the farmers if it so desired. It was then decided that the association would be justified in spending a reasonable amount of money in testing out the project and authority was taken to expend \$5,000 for the purpose. Difficulty was encountered in securing necessary flax straw but the experiment was finally proceeded with. The fibre produced and shipped east and spun there under the personal supervision of the managing director. President Maharg was in the east at the time these experiments were completed. The results of the experiments were reported to the Department of Agriculture, which was asked to finance further experiments.

Fibres Broken in Threshing

The fibre was taken from ordinary flax straw handled in various ways and was extracted by the process of decortication at Rosetown. It was established definitely that the fibre taken from flax straw threshed through an ordinary threshing mill was so badly broken up in threshing that it was not of sufficient length to produce a commercially valuable spinning material by facilities now known.

Experiments were conducted with 300 pounds of fibre taken from straw which had never been threshed, and which, therefore, was of sufficient length. This fibre worked up to excellent advantage over every machine in the spinning process. Good cord, of light weight, suitable for commercial cordage of a wide range of varieties were produced and also binder twine, though practical tests in the field could not be conducted. It was established that it is mechanically feasible to produce binder twine or rope and an excellent quality of commercial cord from western grown flax straw, if the same can be de-seeded without serious injury to the fibre in the process.

The executive decided that it could not recommend a manufacturing undertaking in this connection as a safe and sound investment for the people because of the difficulty of securing flax straw sufficiently unbroken to produce the quality of fibre required. Arrangements were finally completed under which a plant has been equipped in Regina by the Federal Department of Agriculture, and 120 tons of unthreshed flax has been purchased. The plant is now in operation. After the fibre has been extracted it will have to be sent to Ontario for the spinning experiments. There is only one mill in Canada equipped with machinery for spinning flax fibre. It is located at Kitchener, Ontario, and is giving its full co-operation in carrying out the experiments.

The report states that it is hoped to secure definite data on the following points:

(a) The threshing of flax by a rapid and practical process which will de-seed the same without injury to the fibre.

(b) To establish the cost of raw material, loss in threshing, carriage, handling, etc.

(c) To establish more definitely the

capacity of decorticating machines and the percentage of fibre which may be extracted from a given quantity of flax straw, and generally to establish cost, shrinkage, waste, commercial value of waste material, etc., with a view to establishing as fully as possible the commercial feasibility of an extensive manufacturing undertaking producing a valuable finished product from western flax straw grown for seed purposes only.

The report also states that Western Canada produces each year about 1,000,000 acres of flax. From each ton of straw, if clean and free from weed-stalks, about 450 pounds of fibre ready for spinning can be taken by methods under review. There is considerable wastage but the executive reported that as a conservative estimate a ton of clean western flax straw can be made to produce 250 pounds of finished yarn. Half the flax straw grown with an average yield would make available raw material amounting to 250,000 tons per year.

After reviewing the world's situation with regard to the production of fibre for making binder twine, the executive believe that in view of a possible disturbance in the supply of such fibre, they are justified in investigating the feasibility of manufacturing binder twine from flax straw and in further prosecuting the research. The association holds options which will make it possible to control the whole process in the interest of the farmers of the province if the experiments are so successful as to warrant the board of directors in recommending the proposition as a safe and sound investment so that the farmers may put up the necessary capital. The association has also secured the exclusive rights for a period of years of all cordage produced from flax fibre treated by the secret process of the Flax Fibre Development Association. In the meantime, the executive has decided not to spend any more money in this connection except such as is necessary to keep the association fully posted on how the experiment is progressing and on the results thereof.

Favor Tariff Reduction

The Liberal Association of Eastern Ontario at its recent convention adopted the following resolution on the tariff:

"Resolved, that in the opinion of this association, not only should the said tariff increases of seven-and-one-half per cent. and five per cent. war tax be immediately repealed, but that there should also be an immediate downward revision of the tariff, in these terms:

"1. That wheat, wheat flour, and all other products of wheat be placed upon the free list.

"2. That farm implements and machinery, farm tractors, mining, flour and saw-mill machinery and repairs for same, rough and partly dressed lumber, illuminating, lubricating and fuel oils, cement and fertilizers be added to the free list.

"3. That staple foods and food products (other than wheat flour) domestic animals and foods therefor, be admitted into Canada free of duty when coming from and being the product of any country admitting like Canadian articles into such country free of duty.

"4. That substantial reductions be made in the general tariff on all articles imported into Canada, excepting luxuries.

"5. That the British preference be increased to 50 per cent. of the general tariff."

A further resolution says:

"Import and excise duties have in the past been the chief source of national revenue, but they are totally inadequate to meet present requirements. Income and capital must hereafter bear a large share. Succession duties must be levied by the Dominion on large estates. At present the soldier who fought in the war is made on his return to contribute largely to its cost. This is wrong. The great fortunes made out of the war should now be required to contribute further to the cost of the war."

The Countrywoman

Women for Parliament

AT the November meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and again at the conventions of the Women's Section of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association and of the United Farm Women of Alberta, resolutions were passed asking that women be given the right to sit in parliament. Shortly afterwards, Allison Craig, of the Manitoba Free Press, administered a mild editorial reproof for asking, as she said, for something which women already had. She proceeded to draw the attention of her readers to certain statutes conferring upon women that right.

The Grain Growers' Guide immediately got in communication with Hon. Arthur Meighen, acting minister of justice in the absence of Hon. Mr. Doherty on the matter. The following is Mr. Meighen's statement regarding the point at issue:

"Ottawa, Ontario,

"February 11, 1919.
"Dear Miss McCallum: I acknowledge your letter of February 3. There is no provision in any act passed in the House of Commons that permits women to occupy seats in the House of Commons. The matter is receiving the consideration of the government.

"Yours very truly,

"Arthur Meighen."

Federation Women's Institutes

Representatives of the women's organizations, operating under the Agricultural Instruction Act, met in Winnipeg, on February 13, 14 and 15, for the purpose of federating into a national organization. The new organization is to be known as the Federation of Women's Institutes of Canada. Mrs. Arthur Murphy, of Edmonton, was unanimously elected to the presidency. Mrs. Murphy is better known as Janey Canuck, and is Canada's first woman magistrate. Mrs. William Todd, of Orillia, president of the Ontario Women's Institutes, was elected first vice-president, while Miss Eliza Campbell, of New Brunswick, was elected treasurer, and Mrs. J. F. Price, of Calgary, was elected secretary. The directors are: Mrs. H. W. Dayton, of Virden, president of the Manitoba Home Economics Societies; Mrs. F. W. Cameron, of Davidson, Saskatchewan, president of the Homemakers' Clubs of Saskatchewan; and Mrs. Blackwood Wileman, of Duncan, B.C., president of the Women's Institutes of British Columbia.

The framing of the constitution was much the lengthiest business of the convention. It provided that the federation shall consist of three representatives from each province, two of them to be chosen by the provincial conventions, and the third to be superintendent for the province or his or her appointee. There shall be a federal convention once a year. Toronto was chosen as the first convention city.

The objects of the Federation of Women's Institutes are to unite the influence of Canadian women, to promote educational, moral, social and civic measures, and to bring into communication and co-operation the various Women's Institutes and like organizations throughout the Dominion; and further, to be a clearing house for institute activities and information, and to outline and encourage nationwide campaigns in the interests of the whole people, including homemaking, child welfare, education and community efforts. The organization is to be strictly non-partisan and non-sectarian.

Six standing committees were formed. That on public health is to include investigation and research work as well as the promotion of public school inspection, child clinics, public nursing, education and sanitation, etc. Dr. Margaret Patterson, of Toronto, is the convenor. A committee on household economics was formed, with Miss Hill, of MacDonald College, Quebec, as convenor. A request is being sent to the Federal government for the establishment of a laboratory for experiment and research in household methods, equipment, etc. It will be the special work of Miss Hill's committee to co-

operate with this bureau. Mr. George A. Putnam, superintendent of Women's Institutes in Ontario, has been appointed convenor of the committee on education and public schools; Miss E. Cora Hind, of the Manitoba Free Press, convenor of the committee on immigration; Mrs. Nellie L. McClung, of Edmonton, convenor of the committee on publicity; and Mrs. Ralph Smith, of Vancouver, convenor of the committee on legislation.

It was unanimously decided that the Federation of Women's Institutes should have an official organ. The committee on publicity was appointed to have charge of this matter, gather all information from publishing houses and report at their earliest convenience.

Among the resolutions drafted and forwarded to the Federal government, was one asking for simplification and unification of the divorce laws of Canada, for the elimination of any discrimination against women in divorce laws, and asking for both women and men on divorce courts. Another resolution asked that the registration and anti-loafing laws, some time ago enacted as orders-in-council and very recently annulled, be placed as enactments of parliament on the statute books of Canada. Another resolution asked for a full investigation into the alleged control of packers over vast stores of food in Canada. Other reso-

thing, a little more acute in that province. There has already been made a supervisor of the women's employment agency, but whether this means that such supervisor shall act also as employment agent is not known. A new bureau, operating under the new Federal government arrangements has recently been opened in Saskatoon. In every such bureau there should be special facilities for placing in employment women seeking such, and such facilities should be under the direct supervision of the head of the provincial women's department, this in turn being directly linked to a similar department in the Federal department of labor.

Signs are not lacking to show that special efforts are to be made in the near future to stimulate immigration. While labor bureaus can deal with only a small part of whatever immigration policy is adopted, yet such labor bureaus should not be handicapped in any way in the fulfilment of its whole obligation. Large numbers of old country women will look to the colonies for future abode, and every facility should be given to have them suitably placed in employment when arriving here. The Saskatchewan Women's Section is well advised in urging this matter at this particular time.

and colonization, of which Hon. J. A. Calder is minister. Many of us know what kind of publicity was given by government agents and railway agents in the days gone by, and perhaps every woman's organization would be well advised to urge on the publicity department of this branch of the government the necessity, in the interests of public welfare, to avoid the too highly painted picture, and to present things as they actually are. So much has been written about women in agriculture during the last two years that a very wrong impression of its possibilities as a profession for women might get abroad. This is only one point to be considered. The wonderful prospectus booklets, pictures and other immigration literature spread broadcast over the world has meant many disappointments. No one can object to the portrayal of things as they are, but let us urge the avoidance of a too great optimism.

Then there is the question of physical examination at the ports of entrance. It is said that two persons could be examined per minute. A good many physical defects and nearly all mental defects could get past the examining doctor in half a minute. Furthermore we know that they did get past the doctor, and that the physical and mental unfitness of those immigrants are today one of our most serious problems. Dr. C. K. Clarke, chairman of the committee on mental hygiene is working on this question and has some excellent information to give out shortly. It would be well for women's organizations to go carefully into this matter and demand care and caution in a future immigration policy of the government of this country.

Miss Spiller Resigns

Those members of the United Farm Women of Alberta who were present at the convention heard with regret that Miss Spiller had decided to resign her resignation as secretary of the United Farm Women of Alberta and member of Central office staff. Up to the present no definite arrangement has been made, but Miss Archibald has undertaken to act for the present as United Farm Women secretary. All communications should be addressed to Miss Archibald, acting secretary, United Farm Women of Alberta, Central Okanagan Building, Calgary. Archibald is a genuine farm girl, understanding and loving country life. She is a fine teacher and an enthusiastic U.F.W. worker, having organized and acted as president of one of our progressive locals, while teaching in a rural school. We hope our members quickly get acquainted with her, give her loyal help, and that she later on feel able to undertake work definitely.—Irene Parley, president, U.F.W.A.

Labor in Great Britain

Dressmakers and milliners of Scottish Federation of the National Union of Shop Assistants held a conference recently in Edinburgh, with G. Shepherd, Aberdeen, in the chair. A motion was adopted urging the government immediately to bring under the Trade Boards Act the dressmaking and millinery trades, with the proviso that no scale should be fixed lower than the present minimum scales fixed by union.

Over 2,000 women who were lately engaged at Dudley factories who are now out of employment recently forwarded to the government a resolution complaining that they have to wait for their unemployment allowances in long queues for hours, demanding an alteration in the arrangements. It was also stated that the total for distribution during the first week in January was so inadequate that about 1,000 women return home without their allowances.



Women's Land Army, England.

lutions were passed asking for equal pay for equal work, more stringent measures concerning wife desertion, equal parental guardianship, and more adequate control of venereal disease. A resolution of censure was passed against the senate of Canada for its veto of the bill asking that the age of consent be raised. Still another resolution asked that women be given the right to sit in parliament in the senate.

Women at Labor Bureaus

The Women's Section of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association is asking the provincial government to arrange a woman's department in the new government labor bureau operating under the Federal government's recent arrangement, and to place at its head a woman. The Manitoba bureau has a special farm labor department. This department has a woman's department, over which presides a woman. Speaking the other day to the superintendent of immigration and colonization, it was learned that this department is doing specially good work. There is some consideration being given to the problem of making a general woman's department under the bureau proper, and placing also a woman in charge there.

The request of the Saskatchewan women should be given favorable consideration. The problem seems, if any-

Women and Immigration

At the recently-formed Inter-provincial Council of Farm Women, a committee was formed on immigration, with Mrs. John McNaughton as convenor. More recently still there was formed a Federation of Women's Institutes. This organization has also a committee on immigration. This special interest of women in the question of immigration is one of the hopeful signs of the times. The women so far have been giving their attention to the quality of immigration best suited to this country rather than quantity. If more specific attention had been given to quality from the year 1897, Canada would not today be faced with many of the problems she is. Sad to relate, the main point in these last 22 years seems to have been numbers. More than 3,250,000 immigrants were brought into the country between the years 1897 and 1915. While hundreds of thousands of them are today among our best and most loyal Canadians, large numbers of them coming from the motherland, yet thousands have entered who are a detriment to our nationhood, not only those entering but their offspring to the third and fourth generation.

Very recently Robert J. C. Stead, of the C.P.R. publicity department, was appointed by the Dominion government to head the committee on publicity under the department of immigration



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Farm Women's Parliament

*Sixth Annual Convention of Saskatchewan Women's Section
A Brilliant Success*

THE Sixth Annual Convention of the Women's Section, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, held in Regina, February 18, 19, 20 and 21, was an event long to be remembered by those fortunate enough to have attended. The many and splendid resolutions testify to the growth and depth of the work of the organization. The fact that its membership has doubled in the year just ended is very encouraging indeed. The plans made for the work of the year to come are far-reaching and in many cases drastic and radical as befits plans for the future. The developing of leaders among those on the convention floor was more apparent this year than at any previous time in the history of the farm women's movement, and it is a matter for congratulation and encouragement.

While sentiment was running high in the general convention on many lines of national importance, the women's section was far from devoid of it. Perhaps Mrs. Haight, the former president most nearly expressed the feeling for a definite branching out of the work when she said, in her presidential address that before farmers could get justice and equity they must nominate, finance and elect their own members to parliament. She said that so long as men were elected on old party lines just so long would the old parties control the members.

Plea for Political Action

The Women's Section held its opening meeting on Tuesday afternoon, Mrs. C. E. Flatt, president, was in the chair. Mrs. J. R. Everett, president of the Local Council of Women, brought greetings from her organization. She urged all the women grain growers to attend the meetings of the National Council of Women which is to be held in Regina, in June. Mrs. Flatt then gave her presidential address and Mrs. John McNaughton, her secretary's report, both of which are printed elsewhere in this issue. Mrs. H. V. Haight then followed with her address covering the work under her leadership. Mrs. Haight's strongest plea was made for political action. She expressed strongly too her censure of the action of the senate last spring in vetoing amendments to the criminal code of Canada. She expressed her gratitude to the executive board of directors and convention for the sympathy and co-operation that has always existed between the various officers and members.

Telegrams of greetings were read from the sister organizations in Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta.

Miss Mary P. McCallum, of The Grain Growers' Guide, brought greetings from the official organ and urged that the work of the coming year be specially that of organization. Mrs. Ida McNeal, of Expans; Mrs. J. Clarke, Storthoaks; Mrs. E. E. Bowen, Wapella; Mrs. A. Sanville, of Smiley and Mrs. J. Mitchell, of Neidpath, district directors, presented their reports. They all showed wonderful progress in the face of difficulties that were almost insurmountable.

Demonstration of First Aid Work

Captain Henderson, of the St. John's Ambulance Association, then gave an address on the work of his organization. This was followed by a practical and helpful demonstration of first aid work. Captain Henderson enunciated five objects of the association:

1.—To give instruction in first aid to the injured in case of sickness and injury and instruction in transporting injured from scene of casualty to bed.

2.—To give instruction in the elements of home nursing, hygiene, sanitation.

3.—The manufacture and distribution by sale of ambulance material and first aid equipment.

4.—The establishing of ambulance depots in mines, factories, etc., and the organization of ambulance corps, transport corps, etc.

5.—General instructions for carrying out a relief scheme for sick and injured.

Captain Henderson pointed out that the association does not pretend to train nurses and doctors, but merely to train

people to be able to intelligently co-operate with these in charge. Much interest was shown in the whole question and this resulted in splendid discussion. A large quantity of literature was distributed.

The Alien in Our Schools

The morning session of Wednesday was given over to an address by Dr. J. T. M. Anderson, director of Education for the foreigner in Saskatchewan. Dr. Anderson urged against a too hasty hostility to the foreigner, stating that only a small part of them had done anything other than play the game fairly and squarely during the last four-and-a-half years. The matter of deporting the aliens was a wide one. It was Dr. Anderson's opinion that when everything possible had been done to emulate in them our Canadian ideals, when night schools had been established, when the hand of fellowship and brotherhood had been extended and then failure to Canadianize them attended our efforts, then, and then only, might we consistently speak of shifting them to other shores.

Dr. Anderson emphasized the fact that in those foreign districts, where English-speaking teachers of high ideals were in the schools, that only the greatest success attended their efforts. He said that everyone must be rid of a prevailing aversion to the foreigner. Dr. Anderson, in speaking of the need of Canadian teachers in foreign schools urged a tolerance of English-speaking districts to the employment of teachers of foreign extraction, for when they have gone through our public schools and are making good, places should be found for them. He outlined, briefly, a plan for the Women's Section, whereby they might render real and substantial assistance to the teacher in the foreign school. He suggested a plan of adoption by which a section might adopt such a school for the purpose of supplying it with books, pictures, sowing machines, phonograph, etc., and be a body of willing helpers to the teacher. Dr. Anderson concluded his splendid address by paying a very high tribute to the work of the teacher in those schools.

Mrs. W. H. Frith, of Birmingham, who is the convener of the committee on the non-English, then gave her report. She stressed the need of night schools and of making school attendance compulsory until a certain standard has been reached. Other speakers who contributed to the discussion were Mrs. Johnston, of Archive and Mrs. Hollis, of Shaunavon. The following resolution was unanimously adopted: "Resolved that the department of education be petitioned to amend the School Act so that each child be compelled to remain in school until the age of 14 years and as much longer as necessary to reach the standard of grade six."

Assimilating the Foreign-born

In the afternoon, Mrs. Bychinsky, of Canora, in an address of merit continued the discussion from the point of view of the foreigner. Mrs. Bychinsky is a Ukrainian, born and educated in the United States, her pleasing oratory, her poetical English, and her immortal love of her country-people made her eminently suited to deal with the question. Mrs. Bychinsky pictured vividly, the picture of the foreign family during its first few months in Canada. Invariably they were poor, and the father was forced to leave home to find work to support his family. This left his wife and children alone on the prairie, far away from those they knew, and far from those who cared. She told of the efforts to transform the wilderness into a thriving farm and of how much the Ukrainian loved the land, a love that no one could understand who had not known the want of it.

Many times she said the foreigner has asked himself, "Wherein have I failed in my duty to Canada? Why am I looked down upon? Why am I called foreign? Why are not my children, who attend the English school accepted as other children? Am I never to be made to feel that this is my home, this the country of my adoption?"

Continued on Page 68.

W.S.G.G.A. President's Address

Reviews Splendid Year's Work and Gives Hopeful Message for Future

O WING to the regrettable resignation of Mrs. Haight, as president, the honor has fallen to me, as acting-president, of presenting a report of the latter half of the year's work.

Mrs. Haight's resignation was received at a meeting of the executive board, held on July 5, 1918, and at her urgent request was accepted, although with much hesitation and regret. To



Mrs. Margaret Flatt,
President Saskatchewan W.S.G.G.A.

These months have combined trouble and sorrow and suffering with joy at the prospect of permanent world peace. Conditions have been rendered trying also through the ravages of the Spanish Influenza, and work of every kind suffered more or less, that of the W.S.G.G.A. along with the rest. Although there has been much that is stimulating and encouraging the results have not been all that we hoped for, albeit more than we had the right to expect in a year of such uncertainty and grave trouble.

Now that the war, as we fondly hope, is over, and can never be repeated, we shall be more free to devote ourselves to the duties of peace, and of that sorely-overworked word, reconstruction. We shall hope to find many of the energies devoted to war-work during the past terrible years, utilized in the interests of community betterment through our rural women's organizations, particularly the W.G.G.A., representing a rapidly growing percentage of the farm women of Saskatchewan. The work among our young people, too, is distinctly promising, and there is no doubt of its certain development in the future into a clearing-house for enthusiastic Grain Growers. Some of our members are doing yeoman service among the non-English, making good Canadians through personal contact and kindly service.

Conference re Help

On June 18 last, along with Mrs. Haight and a number of representative women from Saskatchewan cities, I was called to confer with the Labor Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, regarding home help on farms during the rush period of harvest and threshing. While the results of this conference were not at all remarkable as producing help in large measure, it still aided in tiding some farm women over their hardest seasons, and best of all, produced a sympathetic fellow-feeling between co-operating rural and urban women; and a really fruitful plan may yet be worked out as a direct result.

It gave our board an excellent opportunity to present a resolution which, we trust, you will see fit to endorse at this convention. This in itself is a great step in the right direction.

This is the resolution:

"Resolved, that whereas the problem of domestic help on the farm is one of long duration and increasingly urgent, and

"Whereas all previous efforts on the part of the government and others have been entirely inadequate to meet the needs of the situation, and

"Whereas we consider it a public duty to safeguard, by all means in our power, the girls and women who offer such service, the Saskatchewan Women Grain Growers recommend to the government of the province that a women's department be established in the Bureau of Labor, and that a competent woman be secured as head of such department."

Executive Meeting

Another meeting of the executive board was held in December, at which the concluding business of the year was got under way, and arrangements made for the convention. Mrs. McNaughtan was elected fraternal delegate to the Alberta U.F.W. convention in January, and to me was delegated the honor of attending the sister convention of Manitoba at Brandon, January 8, 9 and 10. This was a very pleasant experience, and the Manitoba ladies left nothing to be desired in the way of courtesy and kindness to their visitors.

At this convention the attendance was reduced, owing to the influenza epidemic and to there being no reduction in railway fares. But there was compensation for those present, in at least one extremely interesting topic of discussion, the formation of an inter-provincial council of farm women, with representatives present from four of the provinces, Manitoba, Alberta, Ontario and Saskatchewan. This was the consummation of previous agitation in the associations at large of the four provinces mentioned. That Quebec will shortly fall into line is fairly certain, as her farming interests were represented at the men's convention by a delegate sent to investigate and report on the work of our farm organizations.

The action taken at this convention in forming an inter-provincial council of farm women is, we hope, preliminary to a union of the agricultural forces of Canadian women from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The immediate duty of this inter-provincial council is to approach the Canadian Council of Agriculture regarding the advisability of its incorporation into the council as a section thereof, in order that the council may be strengthened by this addition, and that the interests of farm women, as well as those of men may be aided and safeguarded. Saskatchewan W.G.G.A. is honored in having our own most capable honorary secretary, Mrs. McNaughtan, as first president of the council; Alberta is equally honored in having Mrs. Pariby as vice-president, and Miss Finch, of Manitoba W.G.G.A., is the secretary.

Social Service

With regard to our work in connection with the Social Service Council, we, as women grain growers, are honored in being part of an organization that is so unselfishly and constantly working for the betterment of humanity and of the conditions which environ mankind.

We have no doubt that its objective for 1918 has been fully attained and much more. This objective was:

- (1) To rescue 1,000 children from needless death.
- (2) To obtain the correction of physical defects in 1,000 children.
- (3) To rescue 100 children from influences that would make them habitual criminals.
- (4) To secure adequate care for defectives, dependants, and delinquents.
- (5) To erect a defence against con-

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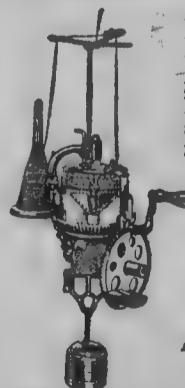
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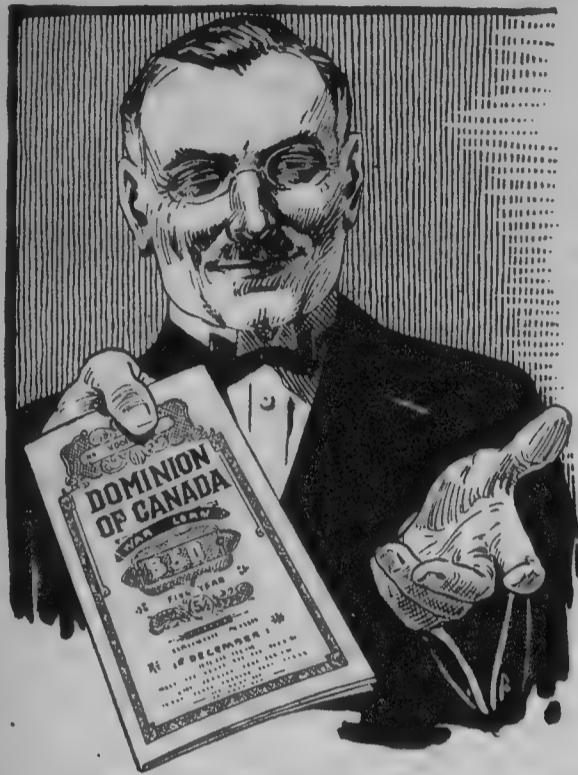


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To the 50 Mail Order Customers from whom we receive the largest total amounts of money up to and including May 31st, 1919, we will give \$5,000 worth of Victory Bonds, divided into 50 prizes. You may send in your orders for any amount and at any time, but the total amount in cash of all your orders which you send us during that period is what counts. In addition to face value of Victory Bonds all prize winners will get the interest at 5% per cent., which is due on June 1st, 1919.

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SEND AT ONCE FOR A COPY OF OUR CATALOG if you have not one already. Borrow your neighbor's book until your copy arrives.

Don't lose a moment of time, as the sooner you begin sending orders the better your chance to win a bigger prize.

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DON'T LOSE SIGHT OF THIS FACT

While you not only have a good chance to win a big prize, you are at the same time getting merchandise at rock bottom prices; correct, seasonable styles, and unquestionable value for your money.

REMEMBER

No coupons will be issued by us after May 31st, and, in order to participate in the contest, your orders must be in our hands on or before that date.

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We want to increase the number of our mail order customers, and also our catalog circulation. Send us a trial order—you have nothing to lose, as we guarantee entire satisfaction or refund your money. Do not delay your requests for our Mid-Winter Sale Catalog, and our Spring Catalog. A Postcard request is sufficient.

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WINNIPEG

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Men's and Women's Wearing Apparel, Shoes, Underwear, Hosiery, Etc.

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Runs by Motor or Engine

YOU know how much farm work is saved by electric motors and gasoline engines. Why not adopt the same idea in the house? Backaches from washing are out-of-date—successful housekeepers everywhere insist on washing machines, and the best idea of all is the power washer, because it does all the work itself and needs no attention whatever.

Haxwell

Power Bench Washer

has proved itself a wonderful friend to others. Let it help you. It will even do the wringing! Handles the biggest or smallest wash.

MAXWELLS LIMITED, Dept. U, St. Marys, Ontario 40

Anton Mickelson

"**MY OWN Gopher Poison**"

DEAD GOPHERS—that's what you want so you can't afford to experiment with imitation poisons. Anton Mickelson has given a lifetime's study to gopher extermination and he GUARANTEES "My Own Gopher Poison" to do the work. You will find his photo and signature on every package of the genuine. If you cannot obtain it locally we will send postpaid.

\$1.50, \$1.00, and 75c. per package.

Prairie Chemical Co., Canada Limited
ANTON MICKELSON, Manager
WINNIPEG CANADA

Make your own Stock Food at one quarter the cost by using Anton Mickelson's D.O.T.G.P.

For Sale—Special Offer

Choice Tullibee Whitefish at Eight Cents per pound, in sacks or boxes, f.o.b. Delta. Send money with order, and freight if to flag station. Order at once.

DELTA FISH CO., DELTA, MAN.

SILK

All Fancy Colors—Large Pieces—just what you need for making Quilts, Cushions, etc. Large bundle 50c, or send \$1.00 and receive double the quantity, containing hundreds of pieces. We give a packet of Sewing Embroidery Silk Free with a \$1.00 order. We pay postage. Order now and receive our catalog free.

UNITED SALES CO., Dept. 4, Station B, Winnipeg, Man.

tagious diseases, especially diseases due to vice.

It is largely through the instrumentality of the council that remedial legislation is being considered or has been adopted along many lines, especially those of public health, child welfare, venereal disease and reforming of laws relating to women and children.

There is no greater work for us as women Grain Growers, than that we enlist for service to all who need it, and there is ample scope for all our ability and all our energy.

We face this new year, a new era in the world's experience, with many misgivings but with much hope and courage. If only we realize fully the dignity of faithful service there would be fewer slackers among us, and the world would not be long in recovering from the results of the terrible experiences of the past four years and more.

Not to all of us is given the ability to accomplish great things in this world, not to any of us is given this ability unless she has proved faithful in the least things. Too often in our capacity, as members or officials of some helpful organization, we feel that the duties laid upon us are optional with our own inclinations. We may do them or leave them undone as we wish. We would not think of neglecting the details of work we are paid to do, but volunteer work—oh, that is different—let someone else do it.

So, because we are not faithful in attendance, or in making out reports on time, or in replying to letters regarding our work, or in doing any one of the many small duties that are incumbent upon membership in any organization, then the whole fabric of the thing suffers more or less because of our unfaithfulness. Shall we take for our watchword for the coming year: "Faithful in Little"?

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

(Submitted by Secretary, Women's Section S.G.G.A.)

RECEIPTS

To balance from Miss Stocking	\$56.65
Less exchange	.25
To cash from Central G.O.A.	1,450.00
To cheque from organization dept.	12.00
To loan	100.00
Amount overdrawn	4.36
	\$1,622.76

EXPENDITURES

President's expenses to U.F.W.A.	
Convention, Calgary	35.40
Convention expenses, 1918	389.20
Officers' and directors' postage	53.80
Compiling and publishing Year Book	197.00
Affiliation fee to National Council	10.00
Typewriter repairs	17.30
Expenses, executive meetings	137.75
Repayment of loan	250.00
Secretary's stamp account	55.00
Expenses Social Service meetings	16.95
Secretarial assistance	175.00
Telephone account, L. D.	15.40
Telegrams	25.05
Young People's Committee meeting	28.95
Rest room expenses, Regina Fair	20.00
Stationery account	36.13
Office supplies and expenses	48.53
General expenses	3.00
Repayment of loan	100.00
Exchange on cheques	2.60
	\$1,622.76

PATRIOTIC AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS

Receipts \$1,119.10

Forwarded to Central, etc. 1,119.10

AMBULANCE FUND

Amount on hand \$2,585.13

Examined with all books and vouchers and found to agree therewith.—(Signed) I. M. Fidler, auditor.

VIOLET MCNAUGHTAN,

Hon. Sec.-treas., W.S.G.G.A., Harris, Sask., Feb. 7, 1919.

Income Tax on Farmers

Am I right in saying that the income tax is collected on each year's report and not on an average of three or five years? If so, it is grossly unfair to farmers. For instance, in 1916, owing to rust, many farmers suffered a loss of 1,000 or more, but to confine it to a specific case, I will put it this way: A farmer in 1916 makes a loss of \$1,000, in 1917 he makes a net profit or income of \$500, and in 1918 he has extra good luck and makes a profit or income of \$2,000. If a bachelor, he would have to pay a tax in 1918 on \$1,000 under the present system, but if an average is taken of the three years, it would work out at a net profit or income for the three years at \$1,500 or \$500 per year, and he would be exempt. To my mind, a three years' average is the lamest you could work on for fair play, but five years would be better.—O. S. Watkins, Langdale, Man.



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MOTOR ATTACHMENTS
Tires, Coaster Brakes, Wheels, Inner Tubes, Lamps, Bells, Cyclometers, Saddles, Equipment and Parts of Bicycles. You can buy your supplies from us at wholesale prices.

T. W. BOYD & SON,
37 Notre Dame Street West, Montreal.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

W.S.G.G.A. Secretary's Report

I HAVE much pleasure in submitting to you my first annual report as honorary secretary of this organization.

It will interest you to know that our women's membership in the association has more than doubled during the past year, over 4,000 being registered in the Central office at the close of 1918. I am also glad to report a substantial increase in the past few weeks, chiefly owing to the fact that women previously absorbed in patriotic societies are now interesting themselves in our association.

This same growth is evidenced in the sister provinces of Alberta and Manitoba, and more recently in Ontario, where the United Farm Women of Ontario are organizing with great success as a section of the United Farmers of Ontario. We are now a national body, as represented in the Inter-provincial Council of Farm Women, described in the president's report.

Our members are working in the 200 Women's Sections, in the mixed locals, or in both. That is, a large number report meetings of the Women's Section for the summer months, and joint meetings with the men during the winter. In other districts, where the Homemakers', or some other women's society already exists, our members confine themselves to G.G.A. work in the mixed locals only.

Work of Local Sections

During the summer local work was seriously hampered by labor conditions, and in the fall, our best season, club work was completely paralyzed by the influenza epidemic. I regret to report that a number of our leading local workers have died from this dread disease.

However, a great amount of work has been done, and money raised for patriotic purposes. Twelve sections report raising \$3,456, an average of nearly \$300 each, but this can scarcely be taken as an indication of effort, since crop conditions have varied so. For instance, several sections report raising such sums as \$85 and \$161 for patriotic purposes in districts that have had little or no crop for the past three years.

The medical aid question has not made the progress hoped for, principally owing to war conditions. Now that large numbers of doctors and nurses will be released from war work, I hope that our locals will be able to help create conditions which will attract them to country districts.

So many secretaries have written that owing to the epidemic it has not yet been possible to resume club work, and for this reason I am not presenting a record of local activities as contained in the reports sent in, but will publish it later in the press.

The volume of office work connected with our Women's Section has increased so rapidly, that in July I was compelled to obtain the services of an assistant. During the year, over 1,500 personal letters were written, besides circulars sent out. With increased help and office equipment I hope to extend and improve the service between the sections and their provincial office.

Mrs. Haight's Resignation

With the other members of the executive I deeply regretted the necessity of Mrs. Haight's resignation. Changing leaders in the middle of the year has complicated work already very heavy, and I wish to pay tribute to Mrs. Flatt, our acting-president, for the splendid service she has rendered the past six months, when, Captain Flatt, being overseas, she was already burdened with the management of their farm.

Meetings and Conferences

During the year a large number of conferences were attended by members of our executive, also a number of picnics, rallies, and other public gatherings. In February last, for the first time in the history of Canada, women were invited to the council of the government of the Dominion, when 60 representative women were called together by the War Committee of the Cabinet, at Ottawa. Mrs. Haight and Mrs. McNaughtan were chosen as delegates from our Women's Section. In the agricultural section of the conference, the farm women met with the greatest surprise in the fact that nearly all over the Dominion, not only their social, but their economic aims were identical, and they were easily enabled to present a unanimous report to the War Cabinet.

Farm Home Help

Mrs. Flatt has reported, the labor conference, and I

am expecting some satisfactory results from the appointment of a woman supervisor of labor. I think there is great educational work to be done by our members in the matter of helping to raise the standard of housekeeping, the status of domestic help. This seems the only solution of the help problem, for as long as girls can attain shorter hours, independence, and a better social position by working in offices, etc., the supply of domestic labor will never be at all equal to the demand. Until there is some standard of efficiency, a certain amount of training demanded, and, in consequence, a social position equal to other branches of industry, girls will prefer offices—and who can blame them!

I would urge that the subject of "thrift" be part of next year's local program. Canada has not only to pay her own bills, bills that are so tremendous that no human mind can rightly grasp them, she must re-establish her national footing along new lines, for the terrific dislocation of the war has broken all old ones. She must substitute healthy, normal production for war business, and in doing so must find employment, not only for all returned heroes, but also for the army of new citizens which will follow, to build up a bigger and greater Canada than ever. The formation of war savings societies is recommended by the National War Savings Committee, in order to reach every man, woman and child and secure their sympathetic financial aid for our country's future. This work can be done most effectively in rural districts by our Women's Sections. Literature will shortly be mailed to every local secretary.

Reconstruction

When we first organized, our principal aim was to secure the franchise. In co-operation with other women's organizations we succeeded. The early records of our efforts in this respect will make interesting reading in days to come.

The war came, and we complied with the need of the hour. For four years our work has been chiefly war work. The war is won, and we face after-war conditions, both social and economic. We are now citizens, facing the greatest problems of the ages; what are we, as organized women, going to do? We have a program, "The Farmers' Platform," which means as much to farm women as to farm men. I hope this convention will formulate an educational policy which will place before our members all possible opportunities to educate themselves along the social and economic lines so necessary in the development of the citizenship we worked so hard to attain.—Respectfully submitted, Violet McNaughtan, hon. sec., W.S.G.G.A.



Graham Wafers

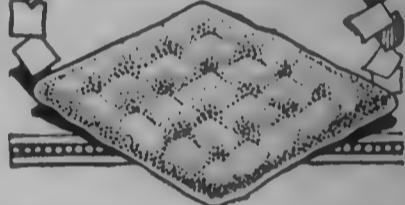
Tempting to the eye—
delightful to the taste—
strengthening to the body.

Som-Mor Biscuit

packed in the triple-sealed striped cartons—come to you crisp and fresh. 25

North West Biscuit Co.
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Test Your Own Eyes

We have perfected a mail order service which permits you to test your own eyes at home and obtain properly fitted glasses at Winnipeg prices.

Not cheap, ready-made glasses, but our regular high grade (80 mm.) lenses and beat gold filled frames all made to your order in our own workshops \$6.00

Price complete with leather case
Mail us your order, with \$6.00, and we send you testing instruments and full instructions. After 80 days' trial we will, if you want it, refund the full price, less our charges for postage or express.

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Largest stock of
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We specialize in
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THE DAYSLAND POULTRY YARDS

Sixty Pure-bred Cockrels for sale of the following breeds: F. C. White, F. C. Brown Leghorns; R. C. Rhode Island Reds; White Wyandottes; Buff Orpingtons, at \$4.00 each. Can also supply about a dozen of both White and Brown Leghorn Pullets at \$3.00 each, or can make up unrelated pens. These birds are all carefully bred from our record strains. Twenty years experience in breeding poultry. Correspondence invited.—A. W. SHARP, Daysland, Alta.

POULTRY BOOK Latest and best yet; 144 pages; 216 beautiful pictures and illustrations; Hatching, rearing, feeding and disease information; Describes the true poultry farm handling methods including Indian Runners. Told how to breed for meat, eggs, game, incubators, cheap feed and Pullet Poultry. Price \$1.00 postpaid. This practical book worth three times its cover price. Berry's Poultry Farm, Box 61, Clarinda, Iowa.

Young Canada Club

By Dixie
Pattton

Nig's Dream

I WONDER how many of the Young Canada Club would like to hear what Nig dreamed about. First of all I'll tell you who Nig is and what he is like. Well, Nig is a kitten about half-grown. He is as black as coal, with the exception of one white spot which is right under his chin. Bad luck happened to this lonely white spot, because a little boy (yet big enough to know better), clipped it off and it looks just like a daub of paint under Pussy's chin.

Well, Nig crawled upon my lap as I was sitting near the window in the sun. My! that sun was so warm and Niggy was so sleepy. Nig fell asleep, and this is what happened:

Nig was out in the forest where the under brush was so thick he could hardly get through. All of a sudden he heard another cat cry, oh, so pitifully, "Please somebody help me."

"Where are you?" asked Nig.

"Right here under this tree, caught in this vine," came from the strange cat. Hurrying up Nig reached the other cat, untangled her from the nasty old vine and washed her bleeding paw off. "Thank you," said the strange cat. "What is your name?"

"My name," answered Nig, is "Niger. Niger for short, because I'm so black. What is yours?"

"Mine is Snow, because I'm white."

"That's a pretty name," answered Nig.

"What were you hunting for?" asked Snow.

"Oh, I wasn't hunting for anything in particular, I'm well fed at home, but I don't like to be lazy, so I came out for a walk and thought maybe I might catch a bird," said Nig.

"My!" replied Snow, "You are lucky to be well fed. I live with an old lady and a boy, who is very rough with me. They never give me anything to eat, because the old lady does well to get food for the little boy and herself, so you see I have to get my own food."

"How would you like to come and live with me?" asked Nig.

"That would be lovely, but do you think your mistress would like such a skinny thing as me around?"

"Well, I don't see why," Nig said, thoughtfully, "for she loves cats and when she found me I was just as poor and dirtier than you are, but I soon got fat."

"Alright, but I must go and say good-bye to the old dog that lives with me," So off Nig and Snow trotted to bid the old dog good-bye and then on to a happy home.

As they came up the walk the little boy came running out and cried, "Oh, Mammy, here's Snow and another cat." Whereupon he grabbed poor Snow by the tail and dragged her into the house. Tears came into Nig's eyes and he turned towards his happy home crying all the way. Then Nig woke up, but a great big tear rolled down his cheek.

Now, I think if this escapes the waste-paper basket it's lucky, and if D. P. wants me to, maybe we'll go to the "Land of Nod" with Nig again and see how he helped to get Snow into the happy home he lives in—Eva C. Evett, Estevan, Sask.

NOTE.—Yes, we would like to know more about Nig's dreams.—D. P.

A STREET SCENE IN THE WONDERLAND OF DOO

THINGS were rather quiet in the Wonderland of Doo. The afternoon show in the moving picture theatre was just beginning. The Doo Dads were lining up to get their tickets and it looked as if there would be no excitement. But just then Percy Haw Haw, the Dude, appeared in his runabout. There had been a big thaw in Wonderland and the ice had all disappeared. Percy had put wheels on the automobile that he had designed to run on the ice. He is out for a trial spin, but, sad to say, is not at all like the good little sportsman he generally is. He has developed into a speed artist and down the street he comes, not caring how many Doo Dads he runs over. See how he has run into the line of Doo Dads who are waiting to get their tickets for the theatre. He has pulled on the lever and pushed out the bumper which has caught one of the poor little fellows and thrown him against his neighbor. Flannelfeet, the Cop, is doing what he can to hold back the Doo Dads so that none of them will be run over. Old Doc Sawbones is looking out of his office window. He had better hurry down with his saw and satchel for he is sure to have some little patients when Percy has passed. Down here in the corner some young rascals are trying to get their dogs to fight. See how one is twisting his dog's tail to make him angry. Sleepy Sam, the Hobo, is having a nice doze in the sun, while one mischievous little rascal is tickling his ear with a straw. Some of the Doo Dads are sneaking into the theatre without paying. See how they are dodging around behind the watchman's back. Percy will likely be sorry for his escapade, for if Flannelfeet does his duty, he is sure to arrest him for exceeding the speed limit.

Winter Sports

Winter is nearly over—
Dear! how I hate to see it go,
Down the hill with Rover,
Sports are sports you know.

Sliding, slipping, your mouth full of
snow,
Up you get and say, "I should worry,"
and on you go.

At last you reach the pond,
On with your skates;
Every one shouting:
Hurry! please don't be late.

See the ice flying in splinters,
My! it is like a house full of gold;
When you begin to see dear old winter—
Dear! don't I hate to see it grow old.

—Clarice Yeoman, Kinmundy, Alta.

An Exciting Trip

I have looked at the Young Canada Club ever since my father has subscribed for The Grain Growers' Guide and enjoyed it very much. I am going to tell you about a trip my father had to Wainwright last summer. Some other cars were going too. Papa didn't have a car then so he went in my uncle's car. When they got to Wain-

wright they decided to go to the park to see the buffalo. They were driving through the park and saw many animals. After a while they saw a few buffalo. They drove up quite close to them and they started to chase the cars. It was sandy in there and they couldn't go very fast. I guess they were pretty scared because the summer before that there was a man killed. The buffalo turned his car right over. My uncle kept saying to his Ford "Go on Lizzy," "Go on Lizzy." But they got out all right. Some of the men in the other cars weren't frightened at all, but papa was frightened because they used to keep buffaloes, and he knew what they were.—Alberta Gaffield, Talbot, Alta.

Sammy Jay's Discoveries

Sammy Jay had started forth to make his usual rounds. Now, Sammy's way of calling on a person is very funny. He doesn't fly up and say "Good morning." He sneaks as quietly as anything and in this way he is wise to a good many things.

It was just in this way that Sammy approached Happy Jack, the gray squirrel's home that morning. He came so silently that even Chatterer, the red squirrel, did not notice him. So it was that Sammy saw Chatterer disappear in Happy Jack's home.

"Aha," thought Sammy, "that red scamp of a cousin is up to mischief. I'll watch a bit and see what is going on." By careful watching he saw Chatterer carrying off nuts by the dozen. Then Sammy said to himself "I'd better warn Happy Jack." So he flew off to warn Happy Jack.

Pretty soon he got a glimpse of his gray coat. And it didn't take long for Sammy to find out what he was doing. There was Happy Jack stealing Chatterer's nuts.

Sammy laughed to himself. The joke was too good to tell. Sammy said, "Let them go to it. They won't hurt each other." Someone please write to: —Theodore Marr, 1605 11th Ave. E. Vancouver.



Attention! Please!

The FLOWER SEEDS and NOVELTIES

Advertised on page 43, The Grain Growers' Guide, February 5, beginning with Umbrella Palm, can all be had from Alvin Sales Co., Dept. G103, Box 56, Winnipeg, Man.

Our new 200-page Novelty and Seed Catalog will be ready early in March. Condensed Seed List now ready for mailing.

Jumbo Pumpkin

300 Lbs.



Jumbo Watermelon 50 to 80 lbs.

Jumbo Muskmelon 15 to 20 lbs.

Jumbo Pumpkin 100 to 300 lbs.

Jumbo Cabbage 20 to 30 lbs.

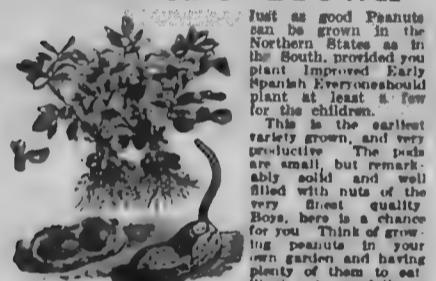
Jumbo Radish 10 to 15 lbs.

Jumbo Sweet Corn Ears 1 foot

What do you think of pumpkins so large that it takes two men to carry one, and other vegetables as large as mentioned? These Jumbo varieties often grow to the size mentioned, and we can see no reason why you cannot grow them just as large, and perhaps larger, if you give them good care. He the first in your neighborhood to grow these enormous varieties, and take some prizes at your county fair. A small amount of seed of each of the above six varieties (enough for you to try them) for only 25 cents. We have only a limited amount of the seed, so this is a bargain that should be accepted at once. Send your 25 cents today, or \$1.00 for five packets.

ALVIN SALES CO., Box 56, WINNIPEG, Man.

Northern Grown



Peanuts

deep, in rows three feet apart, and from eight to ten inches apart in the row. Pkt. 15s.; three pks. for 40s., postpaid.

Alvin Sales Co., Box 56, Dept. G. 1, Winnipeg, Man.

The CONJURER'S CASKET
Apparatus and Directions for a Number of Mysterious Tricks
Enough for an Entire Evening's Entertainment
ANYONE CAN DO THEM. PRICE 75¢ POSTPAID

Get this Conjurer's Casket, and you will be surprised at the number of tricks you can perform with it. It contains a box which suspends from the palm of the hand, nose, cheek, wall, clothing, etc. When placed on the top of a table, the box is open, but when suspended from the hand, nose, cheek, wall, clothing, etc., it is closed. This is a great trick, and will be a hit with your friends. It is also a great money maker. You can sell it for 50¢, and get 75¢ for it. You can also sell it for 75¢, and get 100¢ for it. You can also sell it for 100¢, and get 150¢ for it. You can also sell it for 150¢, and get 200¢ for it. You can also sell it for 200¢, and get 250¢ for it. You can also sell it for 250¢, and get 300¢ for it. You can also sell it for 300¢, and get 350¢ for it. You can also sell it for 350¢, and get 400¢ for it. You can also sell it for 400¢, and get 450¢ for it. You can also sell it for 450¢, and get 500¢ for it. You can also sell it for 500¢, and get 550¢ for it. 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BREAK LAND

Now is the time for farmers to make their plans for breaking land. If you, as a farmer, knew definitely that you could finance, you could then make arrangements to hire or buy an engine, a breaking outfit, hire help or otherwise plan on having a certain amount of land broken and well-worked down this year.

A Rural Credit Society

In your district will enable you to do this. Your credit might be arranged early. You could then make definite arrangements and use that credit only as actually required. When used for breaking, a loan through a Rural Credit Society is renewable until a year from next December, or in other words until you get returns from the land broken. The regular three-months' renewal and the uncertainty of securing it is thus eliminated for this purpose.

Cash for Livestock

is also furnished on easy terms through Rural Credit Societies.

If You are Not a Member of a Society Write Today for information to

Rural Credit Societies

LEGISLATIVE BUILDINGS

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

of birds in the show, with a very typey, symmetrical and well-balanced quartette of White beauties. A pen of outstanding Barred Rocks, with ringlets, stood second.

The principal winners were: Barred Rocks.—George Woods, Holland, Man.; Geo. F. Newton, Winnipeg; A. H. Earle, Winnipeg; E. B. Carruthers, Moose Jaw; John Beavis, Crystal City; Edgar Prain, Winnipeg; J. E. Wilkinson, Edmonton; W. J. McCulloch, Cartwright, Man.; W. A. McCain, Winnipeg; L. Kohner, Winnipeg; J. Driving, Winnipeg; R. B. Webber, Shoal Lake, Man.

Buff Orpington.—W. E. Hoffman and Grundwell, Winnipeg; W. J. Hoffner, Winnipeg; F. J. G. McArthur, Winnipeg; W. H. Dunn, Winnipeg; W. G. Osborne, Winnipeg. Black Orpingtons.—Mrs. Joe Wood, Brandon; R. F. McKee, Shaunavon, Sask.; A. Marson, St. Vital.

White Orpingtons.—Mrs. G. W. Fowler, Minneapolis; John H. Beavis, Maple Leaf Poultry Yards, Selkirk; E. F. Brierley, Lethbridge; Jas. Veitch, Kenora, Ont.

White Wyandottes.—Art Serviss, Moose Jaw; Dr. Merkley, Moose Jaw; N. J. Rex, Holland, Man.; M. G. McCulloch, Teulon, Man.; J. Mitchell, Transcona.

Silver Wyandottes.—Fred C. Vikery and Sons, Neepawa, Man.; Dr. Merkley; S. L. A. Smyth, Strassburg, Sask.; A. E. Russell, Winnipeg; J. N. Scott, Moose Park, Man.

White Leghorns.—Rutland Poultry Farm, Kinnarac; W. Head, Winnipeg; John Davis, Winnipeg.

Anconas.—Joe. D. Heaton, Winnipeg; Dr. Merkley; Wm. Howe, Winnipeg; E. M. Bater, Winnipeg; John Young, Winnipeg; E. J. Hunt, Winnipeg; J. A. Herron, Venn, Winnipeg.

Tuberculosis in Poultry

The Guide has, at times said to its readers: "Help us to help others," so I thought I would write regarding tuberculosis in poultry. I don't know whether this disease attacks any other class of poultry than the hen family, but I do know it attacks hens because I have it in my own flock. I think my observations have extended over more

years than most professors of poultry husbandry, and I should like to differ with some of their contentions. According to their claims, a hen with tuberculosis will always go lame. I have found that some of them will go lame and some of them will not. Hens can have tuberculosis and go lame, but they can have tuberculosis in the very worst form and not show the slightest signs of lameness. Hens can have tuberculosis and go lame and after a time get entirely over the lameness, and go to laying, and after laying for a time quit, and show signs of weakness, and be killed and examined and then found to be tubercular. Hens can have tuberculosis in their pullet year, that is, early in the spring of their first laying year. Hens can have tuberculosis and be in full lay. They can have tuberculosis and be in splendid shape, or they may be thin and wasted. Unless an expert on the disease examined them nothing wrong would ever be detected, and I am afraid that there is many a tubercular hen consumed for food.

I do not know how long a hen will live after she has contracted the disease. I have had them live seven months and then I had to kill them myself. I had 35 hens this summer with it, the majority of which I had to kill myself. I opened and examined all of them and found them to be in a horrible state.

I probably had the disease in my bunch for several years before I knew what it was. I used to lose a few every year. I always attributed their dying to white diarrhoea. Now I haven't the least idea how I got it into my bunch, but I blame two things, viz., too low and stuffy coops and cleaning out the droppings and leaving them in a heap for a long time outside the poultry house. There are three ways you can detect tuberculosis in hens; one, but not the surest, is by lameness. Examine the feet and if there is no bumble-foot, tuberculosis may be present. The combs of tubercular birds also turn a dark purple color, and become smaller and more withered as the disease progresses. The surest sign of all is sulphur-colored droppings, which often adhere to the feathers below the vent. They may be seen, too, under the roosts. I have killed as many as 20 birds on suspicion, and all proved to have the disease. I have cleaned things up and I am going to fight it out if at all possible. Your paper has a large circulation among poultry-men, and every farmer or his wife is engaged in poultry-raising. This letter will, I hope, prove of wide interest.—Subscriber.

Poultry and Egg Production

Not the least in Canada's production endeavor ranks the annual out-put of poultry and eggs. For the last two years the U.S. Department of Agriculture has spent more money to encourage increased poultry production than any other line of food products. So many people can help at least in a small and economical way, by the more extensive utilization of waste scraps from the table of the householder, and the saving of feeds ordinarily wasted on the farms, that quick and easy increase in poultry

production is more feasible than any other animal product. And then the quality of the product—poultry meat and eggs—appeals to the largest number of people.

Mr. Brown, chief of the Poultry Division at Ottawa, states that increased production of eggs is greatly needed in Canada to meet what the export demand can take care of. Sixteen years ago Canada exported nearly 11,000,000 dozen of eggs. Last year she only exported about 4,000,000.

Home consumption appears to have increased very greatly, estimated at 40,000,000 dozens over that of pre-war times. In normal times Great Britain imports nearly 200,000,000 dozen eggs per year. With a war shortage of about 125,000,000 dozen, there is little danger of our glutting the market with the high quality that we are developing in our eggs by government grading. There is, in fact, a safer market comparatively, for unlimited production of eggs in Canada than in any other line.

A lucrative market exists too, with a favorable outlook for the future. The Canadian poultryman can scarcely supply our own demand at present, with new-laid soaring around the dollar mark. The foreign demand will in all probability keep prices at a profitable figure for some time to come, especially in view of the drop in the price of the coarser grains already lowering the cost of production.

It is particularly encouraging to us that the West, during 1918, shipped out over 200 cars of eggs of high quality instead of importing eggs as was done previous to 1915.

Nests the Hens Like

Hens will lay in an enclosed nest rather than in an open nest. They prefer the nest with an egg in it and the home-made nest-egg of plaster-of-Paris is preferred to the china egg or even real eggs. The nest that is shaped is chosen in preference to the one in which the straw is left rough. These are the results of recent observations at the Iowa Experiment Station. There should be at least one nest for each four or five hens, and they should be kept clean and well supplied with nest material.—Extension Division N. D. Agr. College.

A Farmer's Workshop

Q.—Will you publish a plan of a farmer's workshop large enough to contain a forge and anvil, drill and wood-working and iron-working benches.—Enquirer.

A.—The accompanying plan is that of a building or room 24 feet long and 12 feet wide. The location of the benches, the forge, anvil and drill are shown in the illustration. Attention is called to the wide door through which an ordinary farm vehicle or machine will pass readily, so that it will be handy to the various appliances, while repairs are being made. In this part, the earth is used for a floor, while the other end, where the work-benches are

Screenings

Sophisticated

Mamma—"Dorothy, you and your little visitor are doing nothing but sit around and look miserable. Why don't you play something?"

Dorothy—"We are playing."

Mamma—"What on earth are you playing?"

Dorothy—"We're playing that we've grown up."

Easily Explained

During a military review at Aldershot last summer one of the foreign attaches had made himself obnoxious to several staff officers by asking ridiculous and often impudent questions. Turning to an old infantry officer, he said:

"How is it, Colonel, that your bugle call, 'Advance,' is so short, while the 'Retreat' is just the reverse?"

"Because, sir," replied the veteran, "when a British soldier goes into action it only needs a single note from a bugle to make him advance anywhere, but it takes a whole brass band to make him retire."

Preparedness

In one of the southern states the negroes are great patrons of a matrimonial agency. One negro, anxious to find a wife for his son, went to this agent, who handed his his list of lady clients. Running through this, the man came upon his own wife's name, entered as desirous of obtaining a husband between the ages of 28 and 35.

Forgetting about his son, the darkey hurried home to announce his discovery to his wife. She was not at all disturbed.

"Yes," she said, "I done give him my name. I puts it down when you was so sick in de winter and de doctor says we must prepare for de worst."

How, Indeed?

Lucile, aged three, was breathlessly watching the terrible villain in a moving picture. When he reached the railroad bridge she turned to her mother and asked:

"Oh, muvver, what's he going to do now?"

"He's going to blow up that bridge."

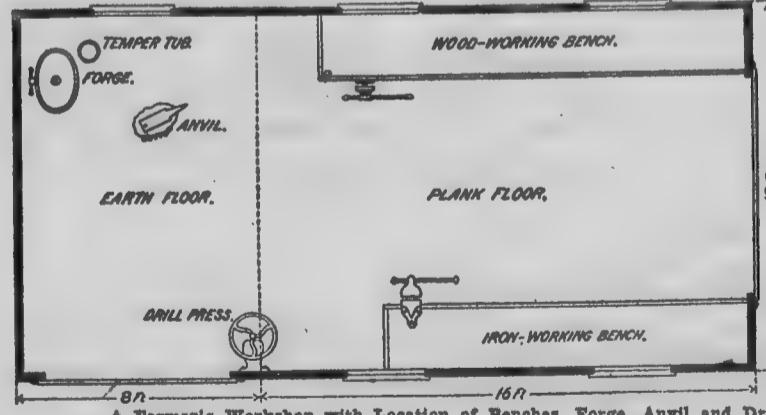
"But, muvver," came back the inquiring little voice, "how can he get enough breff?"

Safety First

A young married couple were attending a country fair in Mississippi. Finding themselves jostled about in the centre of quite a crowd, the husband remarked: "I say, dearie, I think you'd better give me the lunch basket. Don't you see, we are apt to lose each other in the crowd."

Her Aim

Mrs. Benson looked into the kitchen



A Farmer's Workshop with Location of Benches, Forge, Anvil and Drill.

placed, a plank floor is laid down. The iron working bench is covered with heavy planks, a vice and other equipment for working iron. Below this bench a rack should be provided in which to store a stock of various sizes of square and round iron required for making repairs. Above should be a shelf for the storage of tools and also boxes for the accommodation of a stock of bolts, nuts, washers, etc. In this cold climate it might be wise to provide space for a heating stove in order that the shop may be made comfortable for work during winter weather.

where Bridget was furiously scrubbing, and inquired in astonishment, "Bridget, why are you in such haste?"

"Sure, mum," Bridget replied, "me soap is almost gone and I'm tryin' to get through while it lasts."

A Popular Girl

"Give me a license to marry the best girl in the world," said the young man.

"Sure," commented the clerk, "that makes thirteen hundred licenses for that girl this season."

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, February 21, 1919.

OATS.—Prices have been steady to a couple of cents higher for May delivery during the past week. There has been no special feature to the markets, and the strong undertone has been due to light offerings and a good cash demand for oats here, and for corn and oats in American markets. The movement everywhere is light, and advices from the South say that a lot of the corn is being fed on the farms to take advantage of the fixed pork price.

BARLEY.—There was a decline of a couple of cents during the early part of the week, but this was followed by a four-cent advance. There were rumors of export sales, but these could not be confirmed. Exporters, however, say they are hoping to secure some tonnage soon, and will then be able to do business around present price levels.

FLAX.—The strike in the Argentine has held up shipments from that country, and a keen demand here and in the U.S.A. has advanced prices sharply.

WINNIPEG FUTURES							
	February	17	18	19	20	21	Week ago
Oats—							Year ago
May	68	67	67	69	68	68	95
July	67	66	66	68	67	67	94
Barley—							
May	85	87	86	89	87	87	...
July	86	88	87	89	88	Holiday	87
Flax—							
May	318	313	321	320	328	319	356
July	...	318	327	324	353

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending Wednesday, February 19, was as follows:

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Saskatoon	Wheat		22,673	524,998
"	Oats	67,738	35,219	1,022,516
"	Barley	6,792	2,767	122,888
"	Flax	1,028
Moose Jaw	Wheat	371	107,104	1,003,388
"	Oats	20,298	38,351	582,631
"	Barley	8,069	...	67,675
"	Rye	2,735

The Livestock Market

WINNIPEG

February 22, 1919.

United Grain Growers Limited, Livestock Department, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Man., reports receipts of livestock for sale at the Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Man., for the week ending Saturday, February 22, 1919, as follows:

Cattle, 2,937; sheep and lambs, 71; calves, 31; hogs, 8,264.

The run during the past week has been about normal but owing to new regulations which have been placed on stocker and feeder cattle in Southern markets, prices on steer stuff have declined from 50 cents to \$1.00 per hundred, the biggest take off being stockers and feeders. Weighty butcher steers probably cannot be called more than 50 cents per hundred lower. It is not definitely known whether these restrictions will remain on definitely or not, but we are having a meeting of the Livestock Exchange today, and are trying to find out just what it means, but if it can be removed there is still a good demand for this class of cattle from southern markets and the chances are that the prices will come back again in the course of a few days. Steer stuff is selling just about steady, with the exception of stock heifers which are probably 25 cents per hundred lower. Bulls are in fair demand at steady prices. The hog market is very unsettled. Selects 17 cents at the beginning of the week, the following two days 16½, and at time of going to press, 17 cents.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Butcher Cattle	
Extra choice steers	\$12.50 to \$14.00
Choice heavy steers	11.00 to 12.50
Medium to good steers	9.50 to 11.25
Fair to medium steers	8.50 to 9.50
Common to fair steers	7.00 to 8.50
Choice fat heifers	9.00 to 11.50
Good to choice cows	8.00 to 10.00
Fair to good cows	7.00 to 8.25
Canner and cutter cows	4.50 to 6.00
Best fat oxen	7.50 to 9.50
Canner and cutter oxen	5.00 to 7.50
Fat weighty bulls	8.00 to 8.50
Bologna bulls	5.50 to 7.50
Fat lambs	12.00 to 13.00
Sheep	9.00 to 10.00
Veal calves	8.00 to 10.00

Stockers and Feeders	
Choice weighty good colored feeders	\$ 0.75 to \$10.75
Common to good stockers and feeders	7.50 to 8.50
Best milkers and springers	85.00 to 100.00
Fair milkers and springers	50.00 to 80.00

FIXED WHEAT PRICES									
1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	T1 st	T2 nd	T3 rd	
Fixed	224	221	217	211	199	190	212	212	208
Year ago	221	218	215	209	194	185	215	212	207

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, Feb. 17 to Feb. 22 inclusive

Date	Wheat Feed	OATS		BARLEY		FLAX			RYE 2 CW					
		2 CW	3 CW	Ex 1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.						
Feb. 17	157	71	62	64	60	56	82	77	69	60	314	309	290	120
18	157	70	62	63	60	56	83	78	71	71	318	309	290	120
19	159	70	62	63	60	56	83	78	70	70	322	313	293	120
20	159	72	63	65	61	57	86	81	74	74	331	323	302	120
21	160	71	63	64	61	57	84	79	73	72	328	320	301	120
22	Holiday													
Week ago	155	69	62	64	61	57	83	78	71	71	314	311	291	120
Year ago	170	94	92	90	87	84	168	163	138	136	350	346	328	...

FLAXSEED.—strong and 1 cent higher, compared with futures. No. 1 spot and to arrive 10 to 15 cents over Duluth May. No. 1 seed closed at \$3.64 to \$3.66 on spot and \$3.62 to \$3.64 to arrive.

SOUTH ST. PAUL

February 20, 1919.

CATTLE.—Killing cattle prices were weak to 15 to 25 cents lower today than on Wednesday, in line with outside developments. Only a fair sized quota reached here, but Chicago was liberally supplied for a Thursday session, and the tendency has been lower since the start of the week. Early sales included a bunch of 1,200 pound shorted steers which Iowa feeders bought at \$16 over a packer bid of \$13.75. Bulk of the stockers and feeders sold inside the \$8 to \$14 gap. Many cows are going out for feeding purposes at \$6.50 to \$7.50, but trade was rather dull on these today. Cutters and canners went largely at \$5.50 to \$6.25. Bulls were some easier, with \$7.00 to \$9.50 taking many, and best butcher kinds saleable well above that spread. Veal calves gained 25 cents, making a \$1 bulge for the week and landing top at \$15.

HOGS.—The market opened steady, with top at \$17.10 and bulk at \$17.00 to \$17.05, with sales down to \$16.00. Light hogs and pigs were about steady, with the former at \$16.00 to \$16.25 and pigs selling from \$15.00 to \$16.00. The run declined, totaling only 10,000, and a clean-up was made. Four day's receipts here total \$6,000, compared to \$6,000 last week.

SHEEP.—Sheephouse trade was slow in starting, but first sales looked about steady. Some 92 pound lambs sold up to \$17.25, with seconds and heavies at \$13.00 to \$15.50. Few good ewes were offered, but top held at \$10.50, with rolls down to \$5.00. Wethers were scarce for early sales. Bucks cashed at \$8.00 to \$8.50. Receipts were 2,100, and 4,500 for the four days.

Killing Sheep and Lambs.—1 lamb, 77 pounds, \$12.00; 4, 65 pounds, \$13.00; 8, 66 pounds, \$13.50; 7, 402 pounds, \$15.50; 15, 90 pounds, \$17.00; 11 ewes, 69 pounds, \$5.00.

CHICAGO

February 20, 1919.

HOGS, receipts, \$4,000; market active, mostly 10 to 15 cents higher than yesterday's general trade. Bulk of sales, \$17.50 to \$17.75; butchers, \$17.50 to \$17.70; packing, \$16.75 to \$17.50; throw-outs, \$16.25 to \$16.75; pigs, good to choice, \$14.50 to \$16.75. Cattle, receipts, 19,000; beef and butcher cattle opening slow to 25 cents lower; calves strong; stockers and feeders, steady; beef cattle, good, choice and prime, \$18.00 to \$20.00; common to medium, \$10.50 to \$16.00; butcher stock cattle and heifers, \$7.50 to \$15.50; cutters and cutters, \$8.25 to \$17.40; stockers and feeders, good, choice and fancy, \$11.25 to \$15.00; inferior, common and medium, \$8.25 to \$11.25; veal calves, good and choice, \$16.25 to \$17.00. Sheep, receipts, 17,000; generally steady. Lambs, choice and prime, \$18.25 to \$18.50; medium and good, \$16.50 to \$18.25; culls, \$14.00 to \$15.50; ewes, choice and prime, \$12.00 to \$12.50; medium and good, \$10.00 to \$12.00; culls, \$5.50 to \$8.50.

Poultry and Eggs

WINNIPEG

February 20, 1919.

EGGS.—Market firm, demand active at slightly lower prices. New-laid to country shippers, 45 cents; wholesale to retail,

mittees for the purpose of collecting disseminating information along the various lines of activities. It was decided, however, that since the National Council of Women is taking over somewhat the work of the Citizen's Educational League, the latter had better be dissolved. Mrs. McNaughtan explained that the league had been formed at the instigation of the Women's Section, and that they had the right to recommend that it be dissolved. The standing committees are: Social Service, Young People's, Library and Marketing.

Resolutions

The following resolutions were passed by the Women's Section at its annual meeting:—

"Resolved, that the Department of Education be petitioned to amend the School Act so that each child be compelled to remain in school until the age of 14 years, and as much longer as necessary to reach the sixth grade."

"Resolved that the government of the Dominion of Canada, be asked to confer upon women the right to be nominated and elected to the House of Commons."

"Whereas it is an offence under our criminal code for men and women to live together in an unmarried state, and to bring illegitimate children into the world, to bear the hardships and ignominy attached to such,

"Resolved that in the opinion of this convention the statutes be so amended as to make this practice a punishable offence."

"Resolved, that First Aid and Home Nursing to be a part of instruction in rural schools."

"Whereas at the last session of the Dominion parliament the following amendments to the criminal code were introduced into the House of Commons and almost unanimously passed:—

"1. Raising the age of consent of girls from 14 to 16 years.

"2. Raising the age under which chaste girls are protected against seduction, from 16 to 18 years.

"3. Protecting all female employees of chaste character under 21 years of age against seduction by male employers, managers foremen, etc.

"4. Making it a crime for any man and woman to register falsely as husband and wife in any hotel or lodging house.

"And whereas all these amendments were struck out by the Senate;

"And whereas we strongly believe that these amendments are in the best interests of the moral welfare of the girls and young women of our homes;

"And whereas we feel that our Senate has not given this question the serious consideration it deserves;

"Resolved, that we urge upon our government of Canada the necessity to re-introduce these amendments and press them to enactment in both the House of Commons and the Senate."

"Resolved, that the Dominion government be asked to establish a Dominion bureau of health and child welfare at the earliest possible date and thus meet the national necessity to correlate the activities of the provinces, to investigate conditions relating to child welfare, and to investigate such movements as may be found necessary for the conservation and development of the human resources of Canada."

"Resolved, that the Dominion government be asked to establish a federal advisory committee or bureau of education which may be a co-ordinating influence among the educational systems of the Dominion already co-operating with leaders in education, politics, church and labor in developing common ideas of citizenship and in guiding all educational movements national in their significance, without violating the autonomy of provincial departments of education."

"Resolved, that the government of Canada be petitioned to send such farm women to Britain to secure help for farm women thus assuring better help than former agencies have been able to obtain."

"Resolved, that the natural rights of father and mother as joint partners in the care of their children shall be the basis of the assumption that they have equal rights and responsibilities in the custody and maintenance of their children until ordered otherwise by a court to which father and mother have equal access, and there should be no presumption in favor of either. The welfare of the child should be the prime consideration in each case."

"Also that the Children's Protection Act should be so amended that youths under 18 would come under the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court."

Mrs. C. E. Flatt, of Tantallon, was re-elected president and Mrs. W. H. Frith, of Birmingham, was elected vice-president. The election of directors resulted as follows: District No. 1, Mrs. T. M. Morgan, Aquadell; District No. 2, Mrs. E. E. Ford, Horizen; District No. 3, Mrs. J. Clarke, Storthoaks; District No. 4, Mrs. Ida McNeal, Expanse; District No. 5, Mrs. A. E. Bowen, Wapella; District No. 6, Mrs. W. D. Robertson, Harris; District No. 7, Mrs. W. Penny, Balcarres; District No. 8, Mrs. Elizabeth Osborne, Dilke; District No. 9, Mrs. A. Wallace, Guernsey; District No. 10, Mrs. J. L. Cooke, Togo; District No. 11, to be appointed; District No. 12, Mrs. W. H. S. Gange, Red Deer Hill; District No. 13, Mrs. B. R. Pratt, Senlac; District No. 14, Mrs. J. Mitchell, Neidpath; District No. 15, Mrs. G. Hollis, Shaunavon; District No. 16, Mrs. H. P. Taylor, Dinsmore. Directors at Large: Mrs. John McNaughtan, Harris; Miss Erma Stocking, Deslisle; Mrs. S. V. Haight, Keeler.

The Farmers' Burden

By C. S. Watkins, Langdale, Man.

I HAVE just read the criticism of the Manufacturers' Association on the free trade planks in our platform, the main points of which are "Let it Alone," "Wait and See," "The possibility of anything approaching free trade would create immediate and widespread unemployment. Unemployment breeds social unrest, something which does not require encouragement in Canada at the present time." We have lots of unemployment in our cities right now, and if the burden of protection is not soon taken off there will be more "unrest" among the farmers than ever. Is there not a danger that this unrest among the farmers might lead to something worse? Allow me to point out the conditions the farmers are up against at the present time.

Wheat at present is under a fixed price of \$2.24 at Fort William for No. 1, or \$2.09 at Brandon points, which was put on not to help them but to prevent them from getting too much, as had it not been fixed there is every probability that during the war it would have reached \$3.50 or \$4.00. Barley is now 72 cents and was \$1.49 this time last year; oats are now 59 cents and were 83 cents last year, and flax is now \$2.88 and was \$3.20 this time last year.

Last year at this time prices were rising and barley got as high as \$1.80 and oats \$1.00, whereas now these grains as well as flax are going down all the time, and there is no indication that they have touched bottom yet. Hogs and cattle are going down. Most of the experts' opinions in the papers are that wheat will not be worth more than \$1.25 at Fort William next fall, which would mean \$1.10 Brandon points and less the further west you go. In the spring of 1915, after the war started, wheat was \$1.25, oats 50 cents, and barley 60 cents Brandon points, which in my opinion is about all we can expect prices to be next fall; if it is a good crop all over the world prices will be lower than these. Hogs in the spring of 1915 were eight-and-a-half cents in Winnipeg, live weight, now they are 15½ cents. I have not the figures for cattle by me. Cattle and hogs will not go quite as low in 1919 as in 1915 but will ultimately go far lower. So much for the farmer's prospects for a return for his season's operations.

Now let us compare his expenses for this next season with what they were in 1915:—

Wages in 1915 were \$30 to \$35 per month; now \$50 to \$70 per month.

Harvest wages in 1915 were \$3.00 per day; most probably \$5.00 to \$5.50 in 1919.

Twine in 1915 was nine-and-three-quarter cents; now it is 25 cents.

Threshing in 1915 was four-and-a-half cents per bushel; now it is seven cents per bushel.

Binder in 1915 was \$165; now it is \$250.

Gang plow in 1915 was \$85; now it is \$125.

College Training Pays

Those who desire to know if a course in an agricultural college makes a better farmer of a boy will be interested in results of an investigation along this line conducted in North Dakota.

A survey of the results secured by the graduates of farm husbandry or three-years' course at the agricultural college of that state brings out the fact that they have produced 80 per cent. more wheat per acre than the average for the state, 90 per cent. more oats, 53 per cent. more barley and three times as much corn per farm. The average amount of alfalfa on the farms of these graduates was 13½ acres, which is much above the average for the state.

These graduates also had one-half more stock than the average for the state. Eighty-seven per cent. of them are keeping accounts. The land farmed per horse is the same for the graduates as for the state, namely, 34 acres, indicating that by good management increased production can be secured without any additional horse labor. It is also interesting to know that 89 per cent. of the graduates for this course are farming.

The Grain Growers' Guide

starvation. We farmers are going to be up against the hardest competition we have ever faced yet. Europe is and is going to raise more of her own food-stuffs; her spending power is greatly curtailed, and her population is greatly depleted. These factors must tend to lower prices on foodstuffs. Our government is coaxing as many soldiers as possible to go on the land. This will cause more production, but it is a very wise move as it is only by developing our vacant lands that we can hope to pay our debts due to the war.

Farmers must be relieved in some way to enable them to face these conditions but not by any vicious system of bonusing. You cannot raise the price of their products by any means that would be fair to the rest of the people, but you can lower their expenses by taking the burden of the protective tariff off their backs. Give them a fair field and no favors, and if then they cannot compete with the world it will be a sorry day for Canada. Stop taking \$300 out of \$1,000 worth of necessities they have to buy, only \$100 of which \$300 ever gets in the treasury. But they say if you take the tariff off the farmers will be helped at the expense of the manufacturers. Possibly, at the expense of some very few. To these I would pass on the advice I got in 1892, 1893 and 1894, viz., "quit raising wheat and go into stock." They could just as easily quit their present business and go in for something else as I could. But not at the expense of the majority of them, and certainly not at the expense of the wage-earners, as protection does not and cannot help the wage-earner, as all he has to sell is his labor and not the product of his labor.

Ah! but they say free trade will cause unemployment. Did protection stop unemployment in the years 1892, 1893 and 1894, and "unemployment breeds social unrest"? Do they ever consider that if farmers are held down to a bare living that that will cause more "unrest" amongst the farmers than ever, and will be killing the goose that lays the golden egg. The life of Canada depends mainly on the basic industry of farming. How are you going to "build up a well-rounded Dominion" if the foundation is insecure? We farmers put up with having our price fixed to stop it from sky-rocketing during the war, and saw all other prices allowed to go sky-high, but does any sane man, now the war is over, expect us to see the prices of our products go down every day and the prices of all our necessities still going up and not be, to put it mildly, uneasy? We are made the scapegoat we get it in the neck both going and coming. Give us fair play.

Are Lightning Rods Any Good?

With the approach of spring the question of protecting farm buildings and stock from lightning becomes a live question for the farmer. Over 90 per cent. of all damage done by lightning is done in the rural districts. The city rarely suffers. Can this loss be avoided? The answer is emphatically, Yes. The Physics Department of Manitoba Agricultural College proves this same emphatic "yes," by most striking laboratory demonstrations which leaves no room for doubt in the minds of those who have witnessed the experiments. It is a case of life or death separated by a lightning bolt.

Reliable statistics of damage done to rodded and unrodded buildings prove the same thing. Lightning rods of the right material when properly put on and kept in good repair make your house or barn the safest place by far during a lightning storm. Write the Physics Department of Manitoba Agricultural College for their free bulletin on "Protection from Lightning," and be convinced that rodding your buildings is good business economy. Reduced rates of insurance on rodded buildings is common sense. Let the united farmers of the West demand it and they will get it.—Prof. C. S. Lee.

Reckless

A large, pompous gentlemen swung hurriedly off a street car, knocking down a small boy as he did so.

"Say boy—" he began.

"Aw, shut up," said the small boy, disgustedly, as he got up; "why don't you toot your horn at the right time?"

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READ WHAT F. J. MEECH DID

"This year — (1918) — owing to the war I grew a considerable acreage of wheat and my crop on this eighty acres of land was about 1,500 bushels of wheat; 250 bushels of oats; 6 tons of oat hay; 20 tons of potatoes, and from a tract about one acre set aside for garden and small produce I have sold about \$75 worth of vegetables in addition to having sufficient for my own use till my next crop comes."

"I have also commenced a small dairy, having five cows which are yielding at the rate of \$90 per month."

"My land is in a district where alfalfa is an established crop, and two or three cuttings can be taken off in a season."

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The Guide, Feb. 26, 1919.



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The Marvel of Hearing.
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